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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

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No. 5.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Econo

CONTENTS OF MAY NUMBER.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Our London Letters.....	137
Farm Work for May.....	138
Garden Work for May.....	141
Ventilation and Refrigeration, . . . Wilkinson,	142
Dr. Lawes' Letter on Large Crops	144
Editorials, Notes, etc.....	{ 143, 152, 159 160 161, 164, 170, 172
Sugar Beet Pulp.....	149
Silos and Ensilage.....	149
How Peas.....	150
Phloxera Destroyed by Submersion of Vines, and How to Distinguish Butter from Oleomargarine,	{ .. 150
Frenching of Corn, etc.....	A. P. Sharp, 151
Oleomargarine	159
Good Advice.....	R. Beverly, 161
History of Md. Agl. Society.....	162
Talk Up Your County.....	171
Savings Institution of Sandy Spring.....	169

LETTER BOX—Rearing Calves, Manure for Corn, Local Option, Oxen Hill Farmers' Club, Wheat and Fruit Sweet Potato Culture, Strange Disease with Sheep, Fruit, Large Yield of Wheat and Oats, etc.. 153-155

THE DAIRY.

Milk and Milking H. E. Alvord, 155

LIVE STOCK.

Improvement by Use of Thoroughbred Males	156
Norman French Horses	157
Sore Teats of Cows, Cure for	156
Heavy Weights of Hogs.....	169, 172

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Horse "Choufour".....	157
Kittatinny Blackberry.....	165
Gregg Raspberry.....	166
Lawn Mower.....	167

HORTICULTURAL.

Kittatiny Blackberry.....	165
Gregg Raspberry.....	166
Vineyards and Wine-making.....	166

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats With the Ladies for May..... 167
Poetry, "Who Shall Go First"..... 168

POULTRY HOUSE

How to Secure Good Eggs for Hatching....	170
Poultry Notes.....	170

DOMESTIC RECIPES 169

CATALOGUES RECEIVED..... 168PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED..... 171

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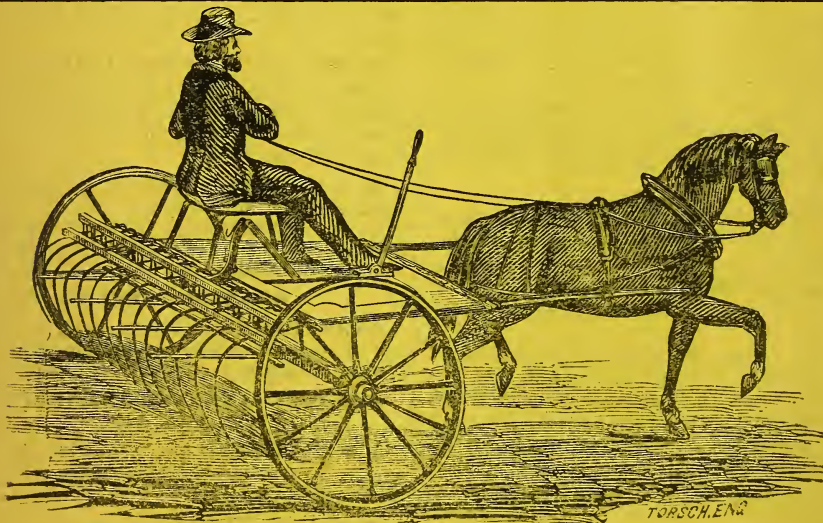
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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, MAY, 1880.

No. 5.

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 8, 1880.

It was my fortune to travel from Westport eastward by a train that picked up at nearly every station in Mayo county a batch of emigrants just starting for America. The experience was a sad one in a double aspect. Looking at the stalwart lads and lassies who crowded into the carriages, and at the old people and young children who had come to see the last of them, it appeared as though the country were losing the flower of its population. The "dead past" and the "shadowy future"—to use Emerson's terms—remained, the living present went away. It is surely hard that there should be need of this, and the hardship seemed greater than ever in hearing of the weepings and wailings that went on at every station, and were only shut out by the roar and rattle of the departing train. He who has never witnessed such a scene, or watched the start of an emigrant-tender from Queenstown pier, can have but a faint notion of the intense emotionalism and passionate affection of the Irish nature. Anglo-American feeling may be as keen, and Anglo-American love as tender and true, but the expression of both is so restrained that we are utterly unable to comprehend the manner of this emotional race across the Atlantic—this, by the way, is only one form of our inability to comprehend them. Surely, the road travelled by my emigrant train was to all its passengers a *via dolorosa* studded with "stations of the cross." On every platform the scenes were agonizing. Whole families gathered around its departing members, and could scarcely be made to give them up to the carriages, whose open doors yawned to receive them. Boys and girls and little children wept abundantly, women filled the air with their cries, passionately beating their hands together the while, and worst than all, many an old father, after looking his last upon his son,

would utterly break down, turn his face to the hard wall, and give way to sobs that shook him like a leaf. In the midst of this the emigrants did their best to smile through tears, and, after the train had sped away, they waved hats and handkerchiefs to friends who, running by the side of the line, kept the carriages as long as possible in sight. Watching the scene from the window of my compartment was a gentleman who had before been expressing a wish that he could clear of its inhabitants an island that belonged to him, so that it might be turned into a sheep-walk, and its rental trebled. His comment on the *via dolorosa* was: "Bring a gallon of whiskey and they will soon stop their cries." The words seemed to give me a glance of "a great gulf fixed," and hard indeed to bridge, so that there might be fellowship and sympathy between the opposite sides.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 17, 1880.

The course of the past week has been marked by an unusually mild and equable temperature, bright, sunny days, and little or no rain; in short, the weather has been fine and spring-like in the most general acceptance of the term. Having discarded for once the leonine characteristics with which the well known adage invests its advent, March has brought with it unmistakeable tokens of an early spring, as seen in the marked advance of vegetation, and the eager prosecution of all field work. Advices from the agricultural districts are unanimous on the subject of improvement, as even the heaviest soils are rapidly getting into workable order, and farmers are doing their utmost to make up for lost time. Spring tillage has been actively carried on throughout the United Kingdom, and the prospects of a genial season are thankfully hailed by all whose interests are centered in agriculture. Good progress has been made with the sowing of barley, beans, and peas, as the land has been in fine condition for the reception of these crops. The recent surmises as to the probable injury to the autumn sown wheat

plant, caused by the severity of the winter months, have in most cases proved unfounded, and the future crop, although retarded somewhat in its development, appears to offer no reasonable ground for alarm at present as to its ultimate product. After the mild rain at the beginning of the month and the subsequent sunshine, the pastures have wonderfully improved, and are now looking green and full of life. Scotch advices are equally favorable, ploughing being well advanced, and barley and oat sowing having commenced, while the grass has been growing rapidly and looks greener than it did a month later last year. Having been almost exclusively occupied in the preparation of the land and spring sowing, farmers have had little time to devote to thrashing, and the offerings of home grown wheat have consequently been very small, both at Mark Lane and the provincial Exchanges. The range of prices has been extended, owing to the irregularity of the samples, and little attention has been given to inferior produce, but fine parcels have maintained last week's prices, both in London and in the country. The deficiency of last year's crop, and the present condition of the wheat trade, should render holders careless of selling any sound corn fit for milling purposes. Of foreign wheat the imports have again been on quite a moderate scale. Monday's list showed little over 28 000 qrs., nearly all of which was from America, and the subsequent arrivals up to Friday have not exceeded 29,000 qrs. At the beginning of the week lower prices cabled from America unsettled the trade, and deprived value of the increased buoyancy which the improved demand at the close of the preceeding week led holders to expect would ripen into an actual advance. An undecided tone has prevailed during the past few days, and millers have adhered to their settled plan of only buying from hand to mouth, and this in face of the light imports and rapid depletion of stocks. The position is critical and difficult to gauge, as although the enormous requirements of this country between now and harvest are admitted by all, the demand has shown few signs of improvement, and until America shows her cards, which she seems less than ever inclined to do, in spite of the recent signs of weakness shown by the "ring" to hope for speculation is out of the question.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for April is received as usual. It presents a combination, horticulture and rural economy, together with various literary topics, and ought to be an indispensable article in each farmer's household.—*Peoples Voice, Md.*

Farm Work for May.

Over a large portion of this country, the month of May is looked upon as the chief starting period for active, steady hard work, if the tiller of the soil expects to reap a good crop from what he sows—to sow and plant the major part of those crops from which he calculates to gather returns during the year that will compensate him for his outlay, his toils and troublous anxieties during the coming period of mutations, varying prospects and uncertainties of the seasons. To accomplish the ends desired, the husbandman must be industrious, energetic and watchful, working with judgment and skill from early sun to twilight eve, and not be so grasping as to assume a greater burthen than he can bear—spreading his labor and means over more space than he can properly cultivate and well manure; avoid all debt for fertilizers and labor upon a speculative crop, and he should avoid as far as possible specialties—not risking his all on one crop or one branch of his business. He should diversify as far as possible his crops, without letting one crop crowd on another. Select such as will come successively, and not materially interfere with each other, or with the main crop, let it be cotton, corn or tobacco. Of course, the wheat and hay harvest will come about the same time, this year in particular, when the corn and tobacco or cotton may need strict attention; but with a little management this difficulty can be ameliorated. Corn, if the land had been well prepared before planting and kept free from weeds, will well stand during harvest without work, and if rain comes in harvest there will be no loss of work in harvest, by setting out tobacco plants when it will be too wet to be amongst the wheat. Begin the hay harvest before the wheat, and leave the younger grass until after wheat is secured. Clover can be cut, and perhaps first crop of orchard grass before wheat is ripe, while the timothy and red top may stand until the wheat is cut. By not having more land in cultivation than your means will enable you to cultivate well, and secure at the right time the crops as they mature, you can always so manage as not to let the growing crops suffer while the ripened one is being garnered or saved.

CORN.

If not planted, should be before the 20th, but it is best not to plant corn until the first of June, if you cannot before then, thoroughly prepare the land. The best working corn gets in before it is planted. When your manure gives out stop planting corn unless the land is naturally fertile, for corn is a gourmand—a great feeder—and not worth cultivating except it produces 40 to 50 bushels per

acre. There really would be no money in it but for its fodder for stock, if it did not yield 60 or 70 bushels per acre—even then, it is not as profitable a money crop as 30 bushels of wheat per acre. A good depth of soil is essential to a large product. Give the plants good fair distance to allow air and sun. If in checks, let the distance be 4 ft. by 4 ft. and two or three stalks in a hill; if drilled, 4 feet between drills and single stalks in the drill, 14 to 20 inches apart. Let the suckers grow. You will have no infertile stalks if you give proper distance between the plants. Never suffer more than 10 days to pass without stirring the soil. Level culture is best, never using the plow more than once, and then by barring it when young to let the warm sun to the earth about the young plants' roots. Corn delights in hot suns, deep tillage of rich soil and occasional rains with heavy dews. If a dry spell should come, stir the land with cultivators every few days, the oftener the better.

TOBACCO.

Nourish the plant beds, and if troubled with fly, use tobacco dust with sulphur and soot sprinkled over the plants just before night-fall or early in the morning before the dew is off. Some have tried with effect Paris Green with plaster. Prepare the land for the setting out of the plants when large enough so as to have always a lot of fresh hills ready for the plants when a season may come. Plant no more than you have highly enriched light soil for, and can take proper care of after they are planted, up to the time that they are fit for the house. Do not neglect to condition well your cured tobacco before you send it to market, and assort well when packing it. Our old tobacco planters in the old time tobacco regions are way behind the times in the culture, curing and management of tobacco. The beginners in the newly opened regions for cultivation of tobacco are availing themselves of the new systems and new inventions for curing, &c. and reap great profits—marvelous returns for their labor and skill in the culture and curing of this great staple. Under the new way, some have the past year sold their crops for \$40 to \$50 per 100 pounds, and some have got as high as \$90 per 100 pounds. Of course, such is yellowed or colored to a certain shade, and the color *fixed*, by means of flues and furnaces, simply managed and not costly. They are in the reach of all, and we would urge our planters who rely upon the sun and air to cure their tobacco, to begin early and learn all about these new appliances, by which they can get four times more for their crop than they do now. Of course other things are to be looked to. The plants must be large with leaves untouched by worms, &c.

COWS AND CALVES.

This month is one of the best for making butter that brings high prices if it is *butter*—a prime article—or to pack and be sold next winter. It is, therefore, important to have the cows giving milk to be well fed and run on good clover. Wean the calves at two days old and feed them on scum-milk with sugar in it. Let it be tepid or warm as the milk of the cow. See method of A. P. S., in March number.

ARTICHOKES AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.

Plant artichokes this month as we directed last month. In support of our views, we find J. C. Evans, in *Kansas Farmer* writing thus:

"If there are odd, ill-shaped corners on the farm, they are quite suitable for artichokes, as they can be fenced off from other crops and the hogs turned in.

"Plow the land deep early in spring; harrow well and mark with a shovel plow three and a half feet apart; cut the tubers to one eye and plant one in a place two feet apart; cover with same plow by running on both sides of the row. As soon as the plants are up, cultivate to keep down the weeds; three plowings and one hoeing are usually enough if done at the right time. The last work should be done when they are about waist high, and the surface should be kept as level as possible. One acre of good land, treated as above, is worth as much on a farm, as food for stock, as five acres of good corn."

Hogs, sheep, horses and cattle are fond of artichokes, and they are healthy and more fattening than potatoes. We would like to see them tried by our farmers on good land and also on waste places. Ugly, bare and unseemly knolls and gullies can be rendered ornamental and valuable by planting these tubers which cost little and require but small attention after they get a fair growth. On very poor soil they should have some manure or fertilizer.

Ruta-Bagas may be planted the last of the month. Mangels, Sugar Beets for stock should be planted at once if not done before. The Yellow Globe mangel, is about the best, and the large Altringham carrot is the best carrot to grow for stock. All these roots require deep rich soil and frequent stirring of the ground until they nearly get their growth. They are valuable on a stock farm, especially where sheep are kept, and are indispensable on a dairy farm.

Drill Corn or Broadcast, and Millet, &c.—Sow Corn broadcast, and Common Millet or German Millet or Hungarian Grass; the German is thought best by many. These are for soiling or curing for winter provender. The ground for either of these

crops should be rich and well prepared, and the seeds sown at the rate of one bushel of millet per acre and harrowed in, and corn sown at the rate of two bushels per acre and covered with cultivator or double shovel plow. We would, however, advise, if it can be done, to sow the millet with a wheat drill, as wheat is sown—drills 8 in. apart.

Instead of sowing corn broadcast, it is best to sow it in drills, so that the grains will stand an inch or so apart in the drills, and the drills 24 inches apart to admit one or more workings with a horse-hoe or cultivator, and to admit light and air. Sweet or sugar corn is far better for fodder than the tall growing southern kinds. The blades may not be so large but the stalks are so small that the whole will be consumed by cattle like what, in this section, we call "top fodder."

POTATOES.

This month is a good month to plant Irish potatoes for a winter crop, although they can be planted earlier, and all the way up to 10th of July. We have tried all or nearly all of the popular sorts and find that none give more satisfaction than the Early Rose and Late Rose. The Peerless may yield more but is not comparable with the Rose for edible purposes. The Beauty of Hebron is as good as the Rose and earlier by a few days, and is a great yielder, but it is scarce and high priced as yet. There are many new varieties which are highly recommended, but we have no personal knowledge of them. Our advice is to try a small quantity of several varieties, and make your selection yourself after seeing which suits your climate and soil best, and yields most, and which is most agreeable to your taste. The experiment will cost but little and may lead to large profits.

No one need expect large crops of potatoes unless the land be not only fertile, but highly manured with well rotted manure, well incorporated in the soil, and then ashes and plaster strewn in the rows and over the plants after they come up. Either ashes and plaster or other fertilizer suitable to this crop. Keep the land light and free of all grass and weeds. We would advise two bushels of salt sown over each acre before the potatoes come, and the ground well harrowed, which breaks the crust, destroys the young grass and weeds and enables the young shoots to break through their covering easily. With a smoothing harrow, potatoes may be worked until four or five inches high and the land kept in nice order and clean with little labor or time spent. As soon as the potato-bug appears, sow plaster and Paris green mixed, over the vines, or use the "London Purple," an article Etomologists say is less dangerous in the handling, much cheaper and certainly as effica-

cious as Paris green. Either one will prevent any loss from the potato-bug. This pest can and will be entirely destroyed in a few years by the use of one or the other of these remedies. If the Curculio, Tobacco-worm and Phyloxera could be destroyed by any compound or poison as surely and easily as Paris green or London Purple kills the Colorado beetle, it would be a blessing inestimable! The discoverer of such a remedy would reap a fortune from the orchardist, tobacco planter and vine dresser.

COW PEAS.

Every farmer should plant an acre or two in cow or agricultural peas, this month with a view to saving seed for sowing next year as a fertilizing green crop, to be turned under for wheat. For culture, &c., of this valuable product, read our article on the subject on page 132 and 133 of April number MARYLAND FARMER, and in another column in this number.

SHEEP RAISING.

Sheep shearing may be done toward the close of this month if the weather be warm. As each sheep is sheared, it is a good practice to smear its nose with pine tar, and cover with same any little spot that the shearer may have clipped the skin off. Often much cruelty is practiced through unskillfulness or inhumanity in this work, and the owner should be present to see that these inoffensive, uncomplaining animals are protected. It is always best and the cheapest to employ a professional shearer; his charges will be saved in the amount of wool saved, the looks of the fleeces, when tied up, which adds somewhat to its value in the eyes of purchasers, and in the comfort and often the health of the animal, which some unskilled shearers injure by their brutality, though perhaps unintentionally. If there be on the farm a careful good shearer, he should only be called on to do the work, which is usually done on a large farm by all the men and boys, and we have seen women. Men who are professional sheep shearers who will without tying a sheep, shear from 50 to 80 sheep by himself per day, with one assistant to help catch the sheep, and neatly fold the fleece, are to be had always by enquiring in Towns or neighborhoods where many sheep are annually sheared. After sheep are sheared they should be housed during hard rains or stormy weather.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes should now be set out, by drawing the slips from the plant bed in damp weather, and setting them in hills or ridges, under which strong, well rotted stable manure should be placed. Too little attention is given to this popular and delicious vegetable. It is easily grown, and yields more to the acre, bringing also a better price than the Irish potato. As a rule it is a very profitable crop. We refer our readers to a practical letter from New Jersey on this subject in our Letter Box for this number of the MD. FAR.

Garden Work for May.

Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomatoes and Egg Plants.

—May be set out this month. Let our friends try some tomato plants trained to lattice work.

Bunch Beans.—Sow a few rows at intervals of ten days, with early valentine and black wax beans.

Pole Beans.—Lima and horticultural pole beans are to be planted around stakes in hills well manured, four feet apart each way; three plants to be left to grow around the pole.

Squash and Cucumber.—Plant early in this month. Early bush squash for summer. Hubbard, Crook-neck or Turks Cap for winter.

Sweet Corn.—Plant some for succession from now until middle of July. The very best but not earliest is Hyde's Sweet Egyptian. Earliest is Bagley's Imported Adams, and Sweet Mammoth for medium, Stowell's Evergreen for late.

Ochra.—Drill this excellent soup seasoner in rows 3 feet, and thin the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows. White dwarf is the most prolific and best.

Watermelons and Cantaloupes.—Plant immediately in hills 10 feet apart for watermelons, and 6 feet apart for cantaloupes. Make a shallow hole and put in it a peck of well rotted stable manure; make the hill over it; chop the earth fine, and mix some of the manure with the earth in the centre of the hill; sprinkle well with dissolved agricultural saltpetre; when dry plant plenty of seed half inch deep; after the plants get beyond the rough state, thin to three plants in a hill; do the thinning gradually until danger from fly is over. The hills should be mellow, three feet in diameter and not over 3 inches high, and flat on top.

Peas.—The early sorts have been sown we presume, now sow at intervals; the later and tall growing kinds of which there are many new varieties, but we think you cannot go amiss if you sow Black-eyed Marrow and Champion of England, taking care to cover them not less than 3 inches deep, and for distance between the rows it is a good rule to make it equal to the usual height of the growth of the pea. Peas to be productive should not be sown too thick, nor do they require very rich soil. Too much manure is injurious.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets and Salsify.—Sow the principal crop of these as directed for the early crop in previous suggestions in the FARMER.

Pepper.—Make a small rich bed; sow the seeds of the cherry or cayenne for seasonings, and the Bell or large Bull nose for mangoes, &c.

Celery.—Sow seed for late crop and transplant into well prepared borders, some plants for early use in September. Boston market celery is the

best for domestic use. All celery plants should be transplanted from seed beds once or twice to get good stocky plants with bunchy roots before being set out in trenches or on level ground for culture. Do not neglect this healthy and highly valued vegetable. Grow more than you want, for it will always pay well if you sell it and is always an acceptable and appreciated present to a friend.

Small Salading.—Sow at different times during the month.

Nasturtium.—Do not fail to plant Nasturtium of the dwarf sort abundantly on borders, and against trellises, or bush the tall or climbing Nasturtium. The flowers are very ornamental and excellent for a relish, spread on bread and butter; the fruit is excellent for pickles, and plucked from the vine and placed at once in a bottle containing vinegar with a little salt, makes a superior garnish and relish for boiled fowl or mutton than the costly capers so much required by epicures for their boiled haunch of mutton.

Onions.—The setts may be planted and the seed sown on rich ground for pickling, but they should all have been sown long ere this, and be now growing, to produce large onions, as they do not do well in our hot, dry summers, unless planted or sown very early.

Early Potatoes.—Work these often, and sow over the vines plaster and ashes, destroying the bugs as soon as they appear by catching and killing them, or by free use of London Purple, the less dangerous poison than Paris green.

Cabbage.—The last of this month prepare rich beds and sow Winningstadt cabbage for early fall use, and Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy and Red pickling cabbage for winter.

Turnips.—Sow a small space with early flat white turnips to be used in August with boiled mutton or corned beef. It is at that season with such meats a great delicacy. Mutton is then in its prime condition for the table.

Maxixe.—Let us suggest that our friends try this new South American vegetable introduced by Messrs. Bliss & Sons of New York, and noticed with a sketch of same in our last number. We hope those who try it will give to us the result of their venture. All things new are not worthy, but sometimes those who are first to try a new article reap a reward beyond their expectations.

Strawberries.—Keep the runners cut close; stir the soil and mulch with newly cut grass, straw or tobacco or corn stalks, or with bricks, planks, &c. Water freely in dry weather and keep the ground moist, but be careful in using the watering pot to keep the nozzle low so as not to wash off the pollen in the blossoms. The grass mulch is easiest

and perhaps the best. It soon dries and keeps the fruit clean while it retains the moisture. While too much rain injures the strawberry yield and detracts from its sweetness, yet the plant requires much moisture about its roots with warm sunshine to perfect the growth and ripeness of its fruit.

The garden this month, if properly managed, and our monthly suggestions have been heeded, should be yielding a bounteous harvest and giving promise of much more, and more important products. No man can call himself a respectable horticulturist who lives in the country, whose garden is not, in this month, yielding him an abundance of sprouts, asparagus, rhubarb, spinach, corn-salad, cresses, lettuce, radishes, onions, early cabbage, peas and potatoes.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Ventilation and Refrigeration.

NO. 2.

In a former communication under the above heading, I alluded to two valuable modern inventions for purifying and tempering atmospheric air, and intimated that I might send you a description of them for publication.

These processes both being directly in the line in which I have devoted my entire time since August, 1876, and to a great degree for 40 years previous, and in which I propose to spend the sequel of my life, I have investigated the merit and efficiency of each, and find that while they differ very materially both in method and aim, they are both based on sound scientific principles, and each attain their respective purpose to a very marked and creditable degree, and as a natural consequence, when all progressive men are so alertly seeking and applying all promising developments of physical science. They are each being extensively availed of in channels to which they are respectively adapted.

I feel that I am safe in predicting reliable revolutionary results in various arts from both. While the cardinal aim of both inventions is Refrigeration, they differ widely in degree and in ostensible purpose.

One consists of a simple apparatus by which any ammoniacal gas is distilled from aqua ammonia, and expanded by heat about one thousand volumes, in close iron pipes of suitable strength, in which the gas is condensed by cooling and reuniting with the water which originally held it. This process produces the most intense cold, which may either be applied to the artificial man-

ufacture of ice, or air may be cooled by it, even to 30° or 40° below zero.

The extent of the air cooling may be carried to any desirable degree, and absolute uniformity of temperature (low or high) may be maintained indefinitely.

The apparatus, or, it may properly be called, the still, is operated by steam heat, and the still is supplied with a conjunctive steam generator, or steam may be obtained and applied from an independent steam generator or boiler already in use, contiguous to the site for the ammonia still.

A characteristic of the apparatus no less valuable than its capacity for reducing the temperature of air so marvelously low, is that of its adaptability to extending its refrigerating power almost indefinitely, *i. e.*, with a single apparatus the refrigeration may be extended to a long line of buildings, or be made to make the circuit of a city block, and the refrigeration in each building may be so modified that any portion of each may be reduced to a very low, medium, or a higher degree.

The incalculable value of this characteristic is so obvious that comment on its merit is superfluous. The economy of the operation is an almost irresistible recommendation of it. The same aqua-ammonia is used over and over indefinitely, and with but nominal loss, and where water for condensing the gas, pure or impure, is convenient and available, the cost of this process of refrigeration is very trifling, when its immense value and the extent to which it may be applied are considered.

The demand thus far for the apparatus for use in the arts is so immense that the patentees have made no effort to seek patronage for tempering human habitations. Brewers, manipulators and refiners of oils, lard, confectionery, etc., etc., are largely availing of this long sought but almost despaired of process, and the demands in these and similar arts are taxing severely the manufacturing capacity of the Refrigerating Co., with their present facilities, but the universal influence of the unfailing law of demand and supply will soon prevail.

I confidently look to this device in conjunction with S. E. V. as a peerless means of supplying the long sought but hitherto unattainable method of supplying to hospitals, asylums, and the like, a constantly changing air, scrupulously purified and tempered, at all seasons, and in all latitudes, to any extent required.

With this consummation the safety and comfort of patients will not only be secured, but these desiderate conditions will be equally vouchsafed to doctors and nurses, the combined influence of

which cannot fail to amazingly reduce the mortality rate in those dreaded institutions.

An estimate of such an achievement cannot be computed by figures and currency—they are absolutely inestimable, and the inventors of devices capable of such results are benefactors of the race in an equal degree. To the influence of the protection given to inventors by our encouraging Patent Laws, these and innumerable other priceless boons to man are undeniably due, and while the public weal is so inestimably promoted at last thousands of inventors have failed of their aim and effort at so glorious an achievement—have struggled for life in poverty, never feasting on any thing but hope, and that being sustained only by enthusiasm, was fostered until it constituted their last ration in life.

To our sailors and soldiers our indebtedness is great indeed, and is rarely duly requitted, but that we owe to inventors can never be cancelled.

The other invention I will now describe. It consists of a process of tempering and purifying atmospheric air, and supplying it to buildings used for human occupancy. It involves the use of a motor by which to propel a fan for forcing all air to be admitted to a building through a bath of charcoal, through which the coolest water obtainable is constantly filtering with sufficient rapidity, and in sufficient volume, to cause all air injected to make a contact with water, or with the wet charcoal, and thereby impart to the current air approximately, the temperature of the water, and to arrest and dissipate all dust and floating matter the air may contain.

The writer has repeatedly examined this apparatus in operation, on both a large and small scale, and found the effect on the air as already described.

But it was put in operation during the fervid season of last year, and its operation in a court house was admirable during the warm season, but it has been continued to the present time, and at a time when the external temperature reached 12° below freezing, the water in the bath of charcoal congealed and clogged it so as to prevent the passage of air.

This defect may, however, be remedied by heating the incoming air to about the temperature of the water in the bath, ere it enters the fan, by the exhaust pipe from the engine, or, if this is insufficient, it may be heated by special heat-radiators of any description most available.

What would be preferable, however, whenever it is practicable, would be to lay a subterranean air supply duct, the effect of which would be to warm the air on the S. E. V. system, and admit it

to the bath at the temperature imparted to it by contact with the walls and bottom of the earth duct. This would effectually temper the air, and give to it other qualities no less desirable.

This process of preparing air for ventilating inhabited buildings, with the exception of the defect described, which is rapidly correctable, is admirable, and is adapted to use in places where S. E. V. is not practicable.

Whatever may be the source from which air is obtained for human habitations, there is but one proper mode of supplying it to the building, which is by forcing it into, throughout, and out of the building. This constitutes what is technically called the plenum system of air supply, which implies that the space to be ventilated is literally full. I am now so constructing the egress openings in each apartment ventilated, that they will slightly retard the escape of the air, by which means the air is compressed to some extent, in which there is more than one advantage, but that which I prize greatly is that we are able under such conditions to convert every cranny, pore in the walls, openings in the joinery, etc., into escapes for air, instead of places of supply, as they are when air is supplied to a building on the vacuum system alone.

The vacuum system may be availed of to some extent, and be used conjunctively with the plenum system, without any adverse influence.

I find that I can supply air to ordinary dwellings copiously by means of an injecting cowl on the top of the chimney flue, which I use as an air supply for all purposes in the dwelling, *i. e.*, when I have no milk room to ventilate and temper for which I know of nothing comparable with S. E. V.

J. WILKINSON, Baltimore, Md.

Letter of J. B. Lawes of England.

[UNKNOWN to us, some friend lately sent a copy of the MARYLAND FARMER to Mr. Lawes, hence we are favored with the following letter of that eminent agriculturist of England, Dr. T. B. Lawes, Rothamstead, which reached us too late for our April number. It will no doubt be perused with pleasure by our readers, to whom his name has become a household word, and by most American agriculturists considered high authority. We think Mr. Lawes has mistaken the views of one of our esteemed correspondents for our sentiments. We do not have "a very poor opinion of chemical fertilizers," only we do not endorse all of the crowd that swell our markets, nor do we believe that even the best are always required by the land or the crops to which they are often ignorantly applied in this country. The whole tenor of the letter of Mr. Lawes is calculated to do much good to all

who blindly expend more money and labor in trying to grow extraordinary crops than the same will bring when produced.

We would he could see our corn crops growing on much of our Middle and Southern States land, without the use of any manufactured fertilizer, and aided solely by ordinary culture and the natural elements of our soil. From 60 to 100 bushels of shelled corn (maize) is not a wonderful crop of corn, in this region, on an acre of naturally fertile soil, whereon had grown and been depastured a luxuriant crop of clover, without any other fertilizer except Gypsum in small quantity. We have seen under such conditions only, without more than four or five workings of the plow and cultivator, a field of 100 acres yielding an average of 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre, while in the same field there were several large places of from a quarter to a half acre that yielded nothing because they were barren knolls. Many single acres could have been selected that would have given 100 bushels per acre. So much for the fertility of much of our lands in the Middle States. We agree with the distinguished writer that to aim at 100 bushels per acre of corn in the Northern States is not profitable farming, but think that such a standard is not too high to be aimed at in Maryland on our best lands, because we are sure that such an aim can be attained at reasonable cost of labor and manure, under a favorable season, hence we contend that our section is the place where the largest products of all broad leaved plants at least can be obtained at the lowest cost of production.]

One Hundred Bushels of Corn Per Acre.

"Some one whose name is unknown to me, has been kind enough to forward me the February number of the MARYLAND FARMER, and at the same time draw my special attention to an article with the attractive heading of "One hundred bushels of corn per acre." In this country we cannot grow corn, which, from its strength of stem and vigor of growth, is, of all the cereal grain crops, the one most fitted to produce the greatest average produce.

"In England, dealers in seeds and manures, in their advertisements, generally select mangels as the most suitable crop to attract the attention of farmers, and we read of 80 and even 100 tons per acre having been grown.

"I have always looked upon gigantic crops, whether of roots or cereals, more as a curious illustration of what it is possible for skill to accomplish, than as examples which a practical, money making farmer ought to follow. My reason for

saying this is founded not upon any prejudice against large crops, but upon the consideration of the cost involved in their production.

"The MARYLAND FARMER has evidently a very poor opinion of chemical fertilizers; if, however, it was my object to obtain a crop of one hundred bushels of corn per acre in Maryland, irrespective of cost, I should be disposed to think that such a crop could be more easily obtained by means of chemical salts, than by the more ordinary manures of the farm.

"The question, however, for the commercial farmer to consider is, whether these large crops are profitable, or whether two crops of 50 bushels, or three crops of 33 bushels per acre would not pay better than one crop of 100 bushels per acre.

"The MARYLAND FARMER justly observes it is no easy task to grow a large crop, for, he adds, "corn is quite different from any other grain; the crop must be made within ninety to one hundred days." It may be interesting here to take for comparison an example of growth from the animal world. If you want to fatten a pig in six weeks you must not turn him into the fields to hunt for his food, but must keep him well supplied with all he requires in his style, and the food supplied must also be easy of digestion. But while the fattening pig and the hundred bushels per acre must both alike be supplied with abundance of readily digestible food, the parallel is not complete, as the more rapidly the pig is fattened, the smaller will be the waste of the food required to keep up the vital action of the body; and the less also will be the amount of food required to obtain each additional pound of pork.

"To obtain a crop of one hundred bushels per acre very much more manure must be applied per acre than would be required for two acres of 50 bushels each, and further, much more manure must be applied to two acres growing 50 bushels each, than to four acres growing 25 bushels each.

"To make this plain, let us assume that the soil is supplied with all the minerals in an available state, and with all the nitrogen required by the plant either in the form of ammonia or nitric acid; for I am afraid that I cannot endorse the statement of the MARYLAND FARMER that "To secure both the carbon and mineral elements is the thing to be accomplished; the others, water and ammonia can be obtained in the usual way."

"On the contrary, I would rather substitute nitrogen for carbon, as it is the nitrogen which of necessity must be present, in order to secure the growth of the plant, while the carbon will be obtained in the usual way, that is, from the atmosphere.

"It will be admitted that when all that is possible has been done in the way of supplying the crop with food, its growth will still be dependent on forces quite beyond the control of the farmer, and that there will be little prospect of the hundred bushel per acre crop, if the spring be hot and dry and the ripening period wet and cold; in fact, that the season must be one of more than average productiveness to give the desired result.

"Possibly the farmer may say, 'But if I do not obtain the 100 bushels this year I shall do so next season, as the manures in the land will not run away.' Now this is exactly what some of them will do, for if there is any drainage from the land, there is no doubt but that more or less of the nitric acid will be washed away during the winter.

"By way of further illustration I may add that at Rothamsted, for 37 years in succession, we have every year applied to the same plot of land as much manure as would grow 50 bushels of wheat per acre, and this amount was grown for two years in succession, in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the experiment, but never before nor since, and it is quite possible that two such favorable seasons may not occur again in a century; therefore, with the facts before their eyes, farmers in my neighborhood would surely be very wasteful of their money if they attempted to grow crops of 50 bushels per acre.

"In conclusion, although the process and conditions of growing wheat in England and corn in Maryland differ in certain respects, still it is my opinion that in both countries the largest crops will be found to be by no means the most profitable, and that the standard of production to be aimed at for profitable farming is one far below that to which the MARYLAND FARMER aspires.

J. B. LAWES, Rothamsted."

Sugar Beet Pulp.

It is said in Maine to be worth more for cattle than its weight in beets. Several statements are given in the Maine Farmer as to its use and value in feeding stock. One correspondent says:

"I feed the beet pulp with cotton seed and Indian meal; 40 pounds per day to each cow. I know it to be cheap feed at \$3 per ton. It has proved to be worth \$4 per ton to me this winter. Forty pounds of pulp per day have done better than the same weight of beets. It keeps well enough. It makes the cows give more milk than any thing else I ever fed. Its fattening qualities are great also."

Silos and Ensilage

During the first week in October, corn, which had been drilled the previous July—the last of the month is preferable—was cut down and at once hauled to the silo, where it was cut into pieces, which should not be more than half an inch long, and shovelled into the pit. During this operation, the contents of the pit were well trampled, particularly along the margin. The pit having been filled, about two inches of straw was spread over the surface, boards placed on it at right angles to the long diameter, and upon these boards a heavy weight of stones—about 1,000 pounds to the square yard.

Now, so far, all was well; and if at this stage, we had left the thing as it was, success would have been ensured. But proceeding a step farther, I covered the freshly filled silo with a mound of earth, and in doing so committed a capital blunder. The boards placed upon the ensilage are made shorter than the width of the silo, so that when pressed by the weight of the superimposed stones, they may go down into the pit as the volume of the ensilage yields to the pressure. This *continued pressure* is the vital point in the whole proceeding. It expels the oxygen of the air, the presence of which causes acetous fermentation. Having provided by the stones a mechanical means of expelling it, I then blocked up its avenues of escape by the covering of earth! As a consequence, upon opening the silo in December, we found ourselves provided with a liberal reserve of sauer-kraut? No decay had occurred, but the whole mass, while green to the eye, was pickled to the taste. Even in this state, it was very freely eaten by every kind of stock, to whom it was allowed in small quantities only. Had the earth covering been withheld until the weight had done its office, it would have done no actual harm, but still have been useless. If, as winter approaches, fears of freezing arise, a covering of straw would, in our climate, be sufficient protection. In using earth at all, more or less of it inevitably becomes mixed with the food.

Mr. Thomas Hunter, an intelligent Scotch resident of the neighborhood, also tried the experiment, but upon a much larger scale. His procedure was substantially such as has been above detailed as mine; and, by simply avoiding my earth blunder, a perfect success was achieved. In his silo, the corn has undergone little change, but is fresh and green—affording to the eye as tempting cattle food as any season could supply. It has a slight acid taste, and but little odor of any kind. Such is the greedy avidity with which it is eaten, that the waste left by a dozen head of cattle could be brought away in a vest pocket.

In these stables twenty bees were fed. Each one of them was allowed as a morning feed, two quarts of corn meal and twenty-seven pounds of ensilage—a bushel basketful—and this was repeated at night. Mr. Hunter is an educated, practical farmer, who has had much experience in cattle feeding in his own country, and whose judgment in such a connection, would carry weight wherever he is known. It is his opinion that this ensilage is the best food he has seen fed to cattle *anywhere*, and the emphasis of his encomium is sustained by

the splendid condition of his stock. To produce this satisfactory result, he has found the gallon of meal and fifty-four pounds of ensilage per day quite sufficient, and thinks sixty pounds of the latter as much as the animal will consume. Paying little attention to milking stock, he fed a cow, experimentally, upon ensilage, and a quart per day of corn meal. The effect says he, was about what might have been expected from a grazing lot of green clover! His silo, which will be more than doubled for the next season, is twenty feet long, ten feet deep, and ten feet wide. It was not filled in his experiment, but contained as the product of two acres of drilled corn, 1,000 cubic feet of compressed ensilage. This quantity, at the above rate of consumption, will feed twenty beeves about six weeks. An aggregate of twenty tons of green corn was the yield of two acres.—*D. M. Bamster, in Planter and Farmer.*

In support of what we stated in a special article on the Cow Pea in our April number, we give what Daniel Dennert says in the New Orleans Picayune, as to the VALUE OF THE SOUTHERN FIELD PEA:

"If Southern farmers would cultivate the clay pea to the extent that their interests would justify them in doing, it would make the South rich. Every intelligent farmer admits that the pea is invaluable as a farm crop, and yet how few farmers in these States raise any peas at all. Louisiana, in 1870, made but about 27,000 bushels of peas and beans on 28,481 farms and plantations—hardly a bushel to a farm, Mississippi made 176,000 bushels on 63,000 farms—not three bushels to a farm. In 1860 Louisiana made 431,000 bushels of peas and beans, and Mississippi 1,954,000 bushels. Even South Carolina made in 1860 about 1,728,000 bushels of peas and beans, and in 1870 but about 460,000 bushels. North Carolina, at the former date, made 1,932,000 bushels, and in 1870 but 532,000. And all the other Southern States have fallen off largely in the cultivation of this valuable crop since the war, at the same time that the value of the pea crop as a fertilizer, as a forage crop, as a crop for fattening hogs in the most economical manner, was never more generally admitted than at the present time."

Let our Middle State farmers try this year to sow a few acres in peas for seed, and a few acres to be turned under as a green fertilizer. We feel sure that in 1881 they will then be convinced that this plant is extremely valuable as food for stock, and only second to clover as a vegetable renovator of the soil with the advantage that its value can be ascertained in four months on poor soil and with little labor, while clover requires eighteen months, good soil and favorable conditions to produce pasturage, seed, hay or fertilizing properties to any appreciable extent.

A FRIEND gives us the following translation from the French Journal "Le Technologist," for February, 1880, on the Philoxera, and how to distinguish butter from oleomargarine.

Destruction of the Philoxera by the Submersion of Vines.

BY MR. LOUIS LOCKERT.

The most conclusive experiments have proven that of all the means used to prevent, fight and destroy the Philoxera, the submersion of the vines was the surest, the one that gives the most decisive results.

In one of the regions which most cruelly suffered, the Department of Vaucluse, the production of which was from 400,000 to 500,000 hecto-litres before the invasion of the pest, had gone down in 1876, to 49,971 hecto-litres, has gone up, in 1877, to 63,247 hecto-litres, thanks to the submersion of some of the best vineyards.

A conclusive experiment is the one of Mr. Louis Faucon, of the Rouches du Rhone, in his vineyard of Mas de Fabre. In 1870, after two years of anxiety and various experiments, his crop had descended from 925 to 35 hecto-litres; three years after the first submersion, it has gone up to 849 hecto-litres.

We could cite a great many others with whom the submersion has succeeded as well.

We should add to this that the submersion by means of raising the waters of the rivers, has the advantage of fertilizing in the most efficacious manner the lands to which it is applied, by reason of important quantity of limonous matter contained in the waters and derived from the manures washed away by the rivers from the lands bordering the rivers.

These facts being incontrovertible, we need not to prove that the only process of submersion of vineyards which can be applied necessitates a powerful engine to execute a continuous and regular work.

Means of Distinguishing Artificial Butter (Oleomargarine) from Natural Butter.

BY MR. DONNY.

The artificial butter, when heated to a temperature between 150° and 200° Centigrade, produces an insignificant quantity of foam; the whole mass is in a kind of irregular ebullition with violent "soubresauts," which tend to eject a portion of the butter out of the vase. The matter becomes brownish, and this phenomenon takes place in the following manner:

The greasy portion preserves its natural color, and the caseous portion, which only becomes brown, separates completely from the other under the form of "grameaux" that adhere to the vase.

On the contrary the natural butter produces an abundant foam, the "soubresants" are less noticeable, a great part of the brownish color rests in suspension in the butter, does not resolve in granulates, so that the whole preserves this brownish appearance that any one may have observed in the sauce known as "au beurre noir."

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Frenching of Corn; Origin of Term, Cause and Remedy for the same.

A month has passed since my last visit to Kent, and what a change? Then old winter was just shedding its winter garb, and now the whole country is covered with a spring suit. The wheat fields are looking beautifully; the grass fields lovely, and the blooming blossoms and spreading leaves of the infant fruit are sweet from the promise of this abundant crop, which, at this time, so much interests our farmers who have so many acres in fruit. So far no serious damage has been sustained, although the fruit is, by no means, out of danger, as one freezing night may spoil every thing. Many have seeded their oats and are getting their corn-ground ready. The Frenching of corn, which has often ruined a promising crop, is entirely prevented, so many of our prominent farmers say, by the application of what is known as black residium, obtained from the chemical works of Philadelphia. It has been used with great success in our county, and there is an extensive demand for it this season. A hand-full to three hills is sufficient to scare away the beetle and prevent a deposit of her eggs, or rather destroys the larva before any damage is done to the young roots.

Many farmers in Maryland, and I presume in most of the Southern States understands what Frenchy corn means, as it is one of our greatest curses to the corn field. The term is, no doubt, an old one, and can be traced back to the early history of Maryland, which was settled principally by Protestants from England, who came here imbued with a strong prejudice against France, arising from the wars then going on between Catholic and Protestant countries, and the active part France took in the prosecution. It was common among these settlers to call every thing that was superior and handsome English, and everything that was inferior, mean and common, French; hence came the name of English Mocking Bird from its superior singing, while the common singer

was called the French Mocking Bird. As there can be nothing meaner on the farm and a greater eye sore than a Frenchy corn field, and we have annually thousands of acres of such, it was not hard to find a name.

Hence, the name of Frenchy corn, which it has borne now for over two hundred years. The cause of it has been attributed to many things, but there can be no doubt the true disease is caused by a beetle that deposits its eggs near the roots, the larva of which in due time finds its way to the roots of the corn, and from its attack produces the Frenchy corn which is fatal to the crop.

Having, on more than one occasion, lost at least half my crop from this cause, I have never ceased to try and find the cause and remedy, and have tried such as have been suggested with no results. The beetle that is supposed to do the damage is fully described in a letter to the writer by my friend Otto Luggier, whose life has been devoted to the pursuit of such scientific subjects, and who has done so much valuable work for the Maryland Academy of Science. I copy his letter in full which I hope may interest some of your readers:

MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCE,

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1880.

Mr. A. P. Sharp,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter in regard to the so called "Frenching of Corn" I can only state that the cause of this disease is unknown to me. I had not the opportunity to study the matter more closely in the infected fields.

There are two families of noxious beetles which may occasion this disease, viz: *Elateridae* or Click-beetles, and *Curculionidae* or Snout-beetles. It is not likely that one of the former is the cause of great damage, excepting, perhaps, during the early season, when the plants just begin to grow. The click-beetle; called usually "wire-worm," in their larval stages eat out the sprouting seed, or gnaw off all the roots, thus destroying the young corn plant. Members of the second family usually act differently; their larvæ burrow in the stalk, cutting off most of the supply of sap, dwarfing thus the plant, or killing it outright. As far as I understand the appellation, "Frenching," it applies to the former, the dwarfing of the plant. The culprit in this case is very likely a *Sphenophorus*, and very likely the Corn *Sphenophorus* (*Sphenophorus zea*, Walsh—*Sphenophorus sculptilis*, Uhler) or a closely allied species. To settle the matter thoroughly, it is of course necessary to study the disease in the field, to catch the insect, either as larvæ, pupa, or imago, in the very act of damaging the corn plant. To assist you in your researches, I will append a short description of this insect, so

that you may readily distinguish it from its many conferees, all of which are more or less injurious.

THE CORN SPHENOPHORUS — SPHENOPHORUS
ZEA, WALSH.

The color of the beetle is brownish-black or black, often obscured by grayish or yellowish matter filling up the hollow punctures upon the wing covers. Snout one-third as long as body, of uniform diameter, and as fine as a stout horse hair, curved downwards. Before the middle of the throat is a polished diamond shaped space, prolonged in a short line in front, and in a long line behind; on each side of this is an irregularly defined polished space, somewhat in the form of an inverted Y. Rest of throat occupied by very large punctures. Wing cases, with rows of still larger punctures placed very wide apart in the usual grooves. Length about three-tenths of an inch, exclusive of the snout.

The larval history is unknown, but it is supposed to breed in rotting and moist wood, situated in places where it is constantly washed by water. If this supposition is correct—and the fact of its being chiefly injurious near rivers, lakes and swamps seems to prove it—this snout-beetle will not multiply unduly where there are no large bodies of water.

Prof. Walsh of Illinois, found this beetle very injurious in certain years; it punctured the young corn plants near the ground, riddling it with holes of about the size of an ordinary pin; he found it even under ground, firmly attached to the stalk.

The larva will in all probability have the usual form of a Curculio larva; that is to say, will be footless, yellowish-white, with brown head, and rest in a curved position.

While at your place at Rock Hall, in June 1876. I obtained a number of the perfect insects by beating with a net the weeds along a fence, that enclosed a field of corn, thus strengthening my suspicion as to the identity of the culprit. [The field alluded to suffered seriously from the Frenchman, and in some spots was entirely destroyed. S.] The perfect, that is winged insect, commences its operation quite early in spring, in fact I found several specimens already during the last few days, showing that it hibernates in this stage; they were I suppose, waiting anxiously for the corn to be planted. They fed also upon different kinds of grass, and I caught a number of an allied species a few days since upon a road adjoining a lawn, which had been freely dusted with guano. This rather loud-smelling substance did not seem to agree at all with the long proboscis of the insects, and those that were able to leave made great haste to get out of the way.

The greatest enemy to sugar-cane in British Guiana and elsewhere is a closely allied, beetle belonging even to the same genus. It burrows in its larval state in the cane, thus reducing the saccharine matter some 80 to 90 per cent. The celebrated Palm-borer of the tropics, and the brightly colored Palmetto-borer of Florida, Louisiana, &c., belong also to the same tribe of noxious insects.

As to remedies it is impossible at present to suggest any; the insect must be first thoroughly studied, to discover any weak points in its life-history, where it might be combatted with any show of success.

Hoping you will obtain specimens of this insect in its different stages of development for our Academy, I remain, very respectfully yours,

OTTO LUGGER.

Having obtained full particulars about the Black Residium, it may not be improper to give some theory regarding its action on the Frenchman. The residium is the refuse from the Prussiate of potash works of Philadelphia, and a letter from the owner of the works states that it consists of carbon (charcoal), a variety of potash salts, lime, oxide of iron and cyanogen, the latter a violent poison, yet being a nitrogen compound it may be plant food, as it has been fully determined that it will enter the roots of growing plants, combined with potash. Such being the case it may be possible that the good effects of the residium may be due to the poison entering the young roots, and poison the worm before he is able to do any danger.

A. P. SHARP.

Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md.

[NOTE BY THE EDITORS:—Many years ago the term "Frenching" was applied to tobacco in the lower counties of Maryland, which after getting some growth would turn white and gradually die out. This happened oftenest on low lands near water courses and during wet seasons. Of late years we have not heard complaints of it; it must have been owing to the insect spoken of above. We hope some of those who have Frenchy corn this year will pull up carefully a few stalks and send them to Dr. S. or Prof. L., or to this office, that the theory may be investigated more full.]

THE cultivation of beet root in France has now become an industry of considerable importance. The "British Mercantile Gazette," referring to this subject, states that while only about 431,400 acres of land were devoted to this crop in 1873, the number of acres occupied with beet root in 1878 was about 1,078,600, thus showing the great increase of 947,200 acres in four years.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Rearing Calves, and Manure for Corn; Local Option.

Editors Maryland Farmer:—In your February number I referred to a pair of twin calves taken from their mother at once. They continue to improve. Their weight now, six months old, is over 300 pounds a piece, and are as handsome a couple as can be seen any where.

Intending to plow a timothy sod this spring for corn, a number of compounds were used on different spots in the field, hoping to see results that would indicate a suitable application to the corn, but so far I can see no results except where a coating of well rotted manure was applied, although sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of potash nitrate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, salt and several well known super phosphates were used. During the fall several applications seemed to be doing good service, but all look alike at this time, with the above mentioned exception, and as plowing is now on hand, I cannot wait further developments. Pure ground bone has lately failed with so many. I know of nothing to take the place of good manure, either animal or vegetable.

While writing, I cannot refrain from saying:

If every community could see the great improvement in this neighborhood since whiskey shops were a thing of the past, surely there would be but little opposition to local option. Where formerly we had daily brawls and nightly howls, giving work for Judge and Jury, peace and quietness reign supreme, neat and clean fenced in cottages are taking the place of old, dilapidated buildings with old rags, hats, etc., stuck in the broken windows, with no indication that there are such things as paint or lime known. If every house had a large sign out, "whiskey," it could not have told the tale more clearly. Now paint and white wash are freely used, and the contrast now between white and green is not greater than the contrast of things as they existed before local option, and the influence of fair woman has had much to help the cause along. Some who were our hardest drinkers are now firm in the cause, and yet others whose position in society would carry weight and influence, can be seen with their jug, and have been known to invite those trying to reform to partake of the foul stuff. "O, shame! where is the blush?"

Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md.

A. P. S.

Oxen Hill Farmers' Club.

Editors Maryland Farmer:—On the evening of Saturday, February 21st, the Farmers' Club of Oxen Hill, Prince George Co., Md., held its meeting in their Hall. A goodly number of intelligent farmers were present: Jas. E. Hawley, Esq., President, and Mr. Alex. Jones, Secretary.

After some business conversation, a lecture was read by Col. D. S. Curtiss, who had been previously invited by the President to do so. His subject was the use of "Chemistry in Agriculture, the Orchard and the Household," which occupied about 45 minutes in reading and was attentively listened to. Among many other points, the lecturer showed that through the teaching of chemistry it is proved that more than nine-tenths of the Silica (dissolved sand) in a crop of wheat goes into the straw and chaff and that a liberal quantity of dissolved silica is absolutely necessary to produce a large, good crop of sound wheat and stiff, bright straw; and therefore, that the straw should go back to the soil in some shape, either as manure, or be burnt on it and the ashes left there, and this proves that it is bad policy to sell the straw off the farm.

Chemical analyses also show that there is a large quantity of alkalies and iron in the wood and leaves of fruit trees; hence these ingredients should be in the soil, where healthy trees are expected to grow. There is a good deal of silica in fruit trees, more in the peach than the pear, the latter containing more magnesia and alumina, showing that sand soil is better for peach trees and clay for pear and apple trees. Many other important points were shown in which chemistry may be highly useful to the farmer.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was offered to the lecturer, and a copy requested for publication.

A pleasant conversation followed in which, among others, Messrs. Striker, Bryant and Selzer took part. This can be made a very profitable and pleasant society, if the farmers will all earnestly strive to make it so by harmonious action and punctual attendance.

Several of the members subscribed for the MARYLAND FARMER, and more will do so ere long. This is a fine farming and gardening region.

POTOMAC.

[This letter of Potomac came too late for March number and we over-looked it in April, for which we apologize, but it is "never too late to do good," —EDS. MD. FAR.]

Wheat and Fruit.

Dr. W. W. W. of Prince George Co., Md., wrote us, too late for April number, as follows:

"All fallow land and early seeded tobacco and wheat is looking remarkably well, but late seeded land, especially corn land wheat, except when peas have been turned under, or manure or fertilizers used heavily, is looking badly. Fruit is damaged considerably: apricots, I fear, all gone, peaches and cherries seriously hurt, apples and pears not so badly damaged. Tobacco beds, when seed was already up and beds were covered with PINE brush *not hurt much*. When seed was just sprouting, and when open brush was used, beds are damaged considerably."

Sweet Potato Culture.

Gloucester County, N. J.

Editors Maryland Farmer:—I notice the inquiry of Dr. J. A., of Ga., in the March number of your valuable Journal, and a request that some one from the lower counties of your State or Virginia would tell the world how to propagate this popular vegetable, etc. If acceptable to the FARMER, I will explain our plan of propagating the plants in our State. We select a southern exposure, dig out a pit 18 inches deep, 7 feet wide, and as long as is necessary to hold the required bushels of tubers, plank the sides and ends, securing the plank by nailing to a small post (scantling will answer) driven down on the out side of the bed, put a brace across between these posts to prevent the plank from mashing in (any rough lumber will answer.) We then put in the bottom about six inches of rough hay as well packed as possible, then about 8 inches of fresh horse manure, the fresher the better; put on the manure one inch of sand, and tread down well. We then cover the entire bed with rough meadow hay, three feet deep. In two or three days it will heat to about 80° F. We then remove the hay and put in the tubers, (medium size) pressing into the sand as close together as possible, not allowing them to touch; then cover with sand one and a half inches deep, let the same be as pure as possible, taking care not to dash it on, or the tubers may be displaced. Again, put on the hay well pressed down with the fork handle, and your bed is completed. It must now be examined once or twice a day, by running your hand beneath the hay, and if the temperature is above 90° F., remove the hay for an hour or more, until the bed is cooled down to say 60°. This must be continued until the sprouts are well through the sand. When they are about 1 inch

high, have one or more casks filled with water at least 24 hours before using, in order that it may have the proper temperature, for watering the bed. This should not be done earlier than 4 P. M., and the hay put on immediately thereafter. Continue this process until the plants are ready to be taken to the field, leaving off the hay during 8 hours in the middle of all pleasant days, after the plants are about one inch high, and by exposing them or leaving off the hay for a few nights before transplanting will make them more hardy. This has been my plan for 30 years, and I do not remember a failure. NEW JERSEY.

Sheep Strangely Affected, Resulting in Death in Many Cases.

Mr. T., on Taylor's Island, sent a friend, a few weeks ago, to enquire if we could tell him what was the matter with his sheep, which were dying daily from a cause unknown to him. We suggested that he change the pasture, as it might be they had eaten ground Ivy, for we knew by experience that it was a deadly poison to sheep. We had cured them in most cases by giving salt water freely, and in bad cases a tea-spoonful of castor oil in half a pint of warm milk, poured down their throats. We requested Mr. T. to give us the symptoms, and he has done so in the note hereto appended. We hope that some of our experienced growers of sheep will respond with recipes. We are glad that our advice proved of advantage to our subscriber, Mr. T., and hope in future he will keep his fine Southdowns from ground ivy. Mr. T.'s flock are bred from purchases from the Druid Hill Park flock, and therefore very valuable.

"The first symptom noticeable is the *fore* legs become paralyzed, and the animal falls on its knees, in which position it remains for five or ten minutes, when the other legs give way, the eyes become dull and the sheep is stupid or sleepy, the teeth clinch, and it is almost impossible to force the jaws apart far enough to give medicine. The bowels are loose, in fact loose as if the sheep had dysentery, the substance passed being of a dark greenish color, and glutinous. They generally live from 2 to 5 hours from the time they are first taken, some dying in 40 minutes. When the first was taken, thinking they had dysentery, I treated them for same, but to no purpose, and though I have tried everything I know, and have been unable to save one.

I think I have been as explicit as possible, and given all the symptoms. I have lost three since I changed the pasture the last time, but if they were *poisoned*, in all probability (if that was the trouble) they were so before the change, as there is no ivy in the field they are now in."

For the Maryland Farmer.

Fruit, Wheat, Large Yield, Oats.

A letter recently received by me from Helena, Montana Territory, confirms the statement that J. L. Rea, of that county, raised 102 bushels per acre of good, sound wheat, of the variety, called there, the "7-head club." The writer also informs me that he himself raised 100 bushels of "Hulless Oats" per acre, and that he will sow a pretty large quantity of that variety this spring.

To-day I have inquired of several gardeners and farmers of Prince George County, Md., and Fairfax County, Va., about the fruits in these counties, and they report the prospect good, and no injury from the frosts of a few nights past; and they also say the prospects of the wheat is favorable for a fair crop. D. S. C.
Washington, April 10.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. J. F., of Pittsylvania Co., Va., is kind enough to write us: "Do not fail, under any circumstances, to send me the Journal. I would rather pay ten times what you ask for it than to lose a single copy. Some farmers and planters, and in fact the majority, say that "book-farming is of no use to the agriculturist." But all men were not born "wise men." * * * *

I will try and get you many subscribers in our part of the State, for I think your grand old Journal will give us some practical information on paper how to "sow and to reap," on a cheaper plan than the rules of 40 years ago. * * * *

We want just now some practical ideas about grasses; will you not, or some of your grass growers, give instructions about grass, how, when, and the best kinds to sow."

[We hope some of our readers will write us upon this subject. In the meantime we refer our friend to our views, heretofore often expressed in the MARYLAND FARMER.—EDS.]

MR. E., of Hollywood, N. C., in renewing his subscription, is kind enough to say:—"Continue my subscription as long as I get a paper worth five times its cost."

VALUABLE BUTTER COWS.—J. E., in Indiana Farmer, says: "I saw an account in your last paper of a gentleman who said that he sold 537 pounds of butter from two cows in eight months, for which he realized \$68.75. I have sold 585 pounds in seven months and six days from two cows, besides what was used in the family, for which I received \$103.96."

THE DAIRY.

Milk and Milking.

Under this head, Mr. Alvord has given the "Land and Home" the following practical article. As to feeding the cow at the time of milking, he may be right, but we have seen the happiest effects from the practice of a cottager allowing his cow to enjoy her morning or evening food while yielding her milk. We opine it is at last only "a matter of habit." When accustomed to enjoy a good meal while the milker is gently reducing her bags, she has double reason to be quiet and satisfied:

"It is a common practice to give the animal a feed before beginning to milk, so as to make the cow quiet and contented. But is this a good plan? Should not this important and delicate operation, over which the cow has so much control, receive the undivided attention of the animal as well as of the milker? We think it should, and that feeding at this time is bad practice. It is a matter of habit, anyhow, and the cow may as well be taught to attend solely to the milking as to eat. Of course, she must be quiet and contented; but this should result from general treatment, and the manner of milking—not from a coaxing feed.

"Here is a bag full of milk which we propose to draw. The cow is healthy; the milk must be a perfectly natural product, and we must keep it so. Partly right—but not so fast? By no means, for the milk may be affected while still in the udder. If the food has been bad, the milk has suffered in quality; if the cow has had impure water to drink, it has beyond doubt, directly injured the milk; if she has suffered from thirst, the milk will be less in quantity and in fats; if she has breathed foul air, whether in stable, yard or pasture, it has affected the milk, perhaps made it unfit for use. Do not forget this; carrion in the pasture, offensive fish manure in an adjacent field, or any sickening odor, even if from a distance, may have a very injurious effect. So may emanations from a manure cellar, without the proper precautions of tight floors and ventilation. Pure air is as necessary to the making of good milk, as pure water and pure food. If there has been insufficient shade in the pasture, and the animal has suffered from extreme heat, the milk will show it in a direct loss of the fat and sugar elements, and an increase in undesirable albuminoids. It will be very poor milk. The same result follows worrying by a dog, fast driving from pasture, or any fright or harsh treatment. A rough, noisy cow-boy, or a worthless cur, may directly diminish the butter yield from one-third

to one-half, by injury to the milk yet within the cow; and the milker may hardly notice it.

"The 'three R's' used to be talked about as the symbol of the district school. So for milking, my motto is the four K's, and every milker should learn it: 'Kleanly, Kuietly, Kuickly, and Kompletely,'—and the greatest of these is the first. Most persons would resent the suggestion that their methods of milking were uncleanly, and yet I believe nine milkers in every ten perform the operation in a way they ought to be ashamed of. A short list of questions will generally prove it. Has the whole udder of the cow been recently washed or well rubbed? Have her legs and belly and flanks (at the least the right side) been brushed off within a few minutes? Is all dry, clean, and odorless under and behind the cow, with the surrounding air sweet and pure? Is the pail perfectly clean, and is it empty? Unless all these questions can be positively answered 'Yes,' the proper preparations for clean milking have not been made. Have you washed your hands just before coming to milk? Have your finger nails been cleaned, and are they cut short and smooth? Are your boots clean, and your overall? Are your coat or shirt sleeves, and hat free from dirt and dust and hair? Have you changed your coat, or frock and hat, and washed up well, since you cleaned the stable, groomed the horse, fed the pig, and handled the roots or the tobacco, or since you last smoked? Are you free from sweat from recent hard work? A together, are you really as clean as you should be,—have you bathed within a fortnight? Unless all these questions can be answered in like manner, the milker is personally unfit to milk. But often many of these things are neglected by those entrusted with the delicate task, if not by ourselves. Everything connected with the operation of milking, including the operator, should be as scrupulously neat and clean as we expect it to be in preparing our meals, or in making our butter."

HENRY E. ALVORD.

SORE TEATS.—If your cow's teats are sore from any cause, wash them clean with warm water, and then apply glycerine while they are moist. Two or three applications will cure the worst cases and render the teats soft and pliable.—*Farmer's Advocate, London Canada.*

Glycerine has so strong an affinity for moisture that its application, undiluted, to a cut or sore is painful. One part of glycerine should be diluted in three parts of water; and it would be still better if to each ounce of the lotion were added 5 drops of pure carbolic acid.

An excellent remedy is a mild oxide of zinc ointment—say 1 part of oxide to 4 of lard. In cold weather the addition of 2 parts of glycerine will keep it soft.—*Ed. Bulletin, of American Jersey Cattle Club.*

Live Stock Register.

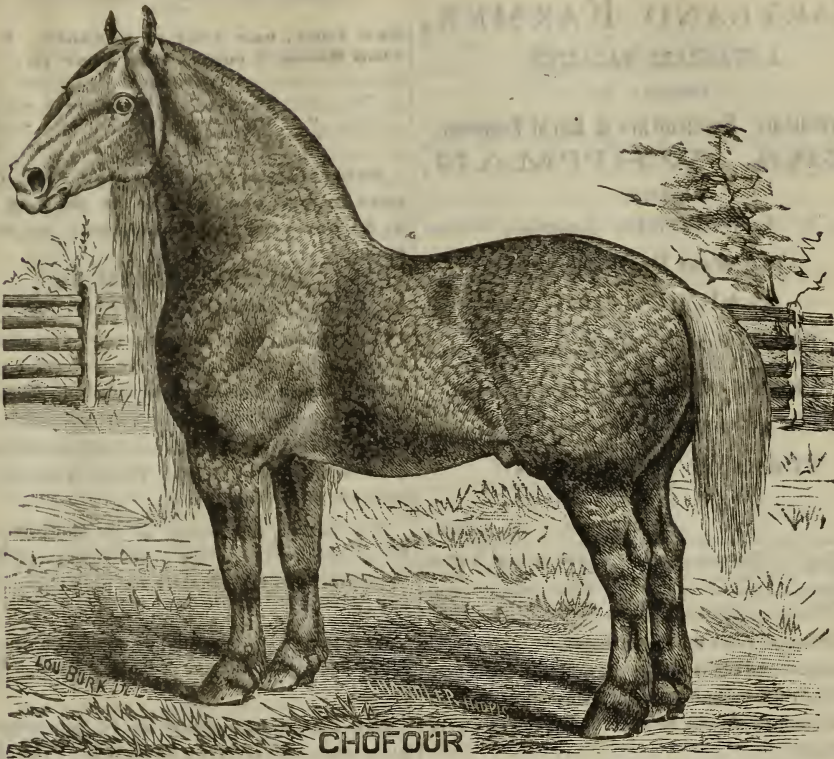
Improvement by use of Thoroughbred Males.

Every farmer has the means of making substantial improvement in the quality of his domestic animals without going to any very great expense; and in no branch of his business can a small outlay of money be made with a more absolute certainty of bringing in handsome returns than in the simple step which effects this improvement. It consists simply in the use of none but thoroughbred males for the purpose of procreation. It is one of the chief advantages of the thoroughbred animal of any species that he possesses the power of transmitting his own qualities when crossed upon animals of a mixed origin, so that for the actual uses of the farmer a few crosses of a very pure blood will give all the desirable points of the thoroughbred. A good and well-bred Short horn bull coupled with our common cows, will, nine times out of ten, get calves that, for the purpose of beef production, are absolutely worth twice as much as calves from the same cows got by a common or scrub bull; and a second cross—that is, a thoroughbred coupled with these half-blood cows—will produce calves that are worth still more than the half-bloods for feeding purposes. And so of any other breed of any kind of farm animals. If the peculiar qualifications of the Jersey breed is desired, there is no need that the farmer should sell off his present stock and buy a herd of pure Jersey cattle. He can do better by purchasing a good Jersey bull; and by using him he can soon engraft the qualities of the Jersey upon all his young stock.

One of the very best flocks of fine-wool sheep of which the writer has any knowledge, has been built up by this process. Commencing, twenty-five years ago, with a clearly defined idea of what he wanted, the owner of this flock selected a small lot of the best common ewes he could buy in his neighborhood at a reasonable cost. He then paid a good price for a pure Merino ram, and commenced the process of *grading up*. In a couple of years the original flock of ewes was discarded entirely, and the young half-blood ewes took their place. Another pure Merino ram was procured and coupled with the half blood ewes; and he has kept on in this way, every year or two buying a new purely bred male, and retaining the choicest ewes of his flock, fattening and selling off the inferior ones, until he has, as we have said, the very best flock of which we have any knowledge.

And this is the secret of the whole business: using only thoroughbred males, and selecting from year to year the best females of his own breeding for the purpose of reproduction. By this process any farmer may, at a very moderate expense, build up a good herd of cattle, sheep, or pigs; and while he is engaged in doing this, he not only adds greatly to the value of the stock that he retains on his own farm, but the market value of what he has from year to year to dispose of is materially increased. Our friend, whose example we have cited, was attracted solely by the financial aspect of the question. By improving the quality of his sheep from year to year, he was not only able to get each year a comparatively higher price for the wool produced, but he was also able to get a better price for his surplus stock.

—*National Live Stock Journal.*



CHOUFOUR.

As the Norman French Horses are so rapidly growing in popularity in this country particularly in the West and South-west, and much enquiry about them in Maryland and Virginia, we give a life-like picture of a fine one imported from France in 1875, by Messrs. E. Dillon & Co., Illinois. Choufour, represented above, is a dapple gray—the prevailing and fashionable color with these horses, so celebrated for strength and size, yet active and speedy travellers.

EASTERN papers report the breaking out of small-pox among the horses in Montreal, Canada, which is rapidly spreading. To the profession it is known as “variolo equina,” and is readily communicated to man, but with no disastrous effects other than is experienced from ordinary vaccination with the cow pox virus.

THE Farmer's Club of West Chester, Pa., has fixed the rate of temperature for scalding hogs at from 143 to 153 degrees.

An Extensive Cattle Ranch.

It is estimated that the Iliff estate now owns about 39,000 head of cattle of all ages. It includes eight ranches, the principal range being 160 miles in length by 60 miles in width at the upper end, and tapering to a point at the other. It is situated between the Union Pacific Railroad and the South Platte River, and reaches westward to the foot hills, including portions of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. Within the past two years there have been added to the herd, by purchase, 17,300 cattle from Texas, while the calves branded within that time number about 8,000 head. Within the same period 25,021 have been marketed for beef, and 17,000 will be marketed this year. The value of the estate is estimated at \$1,500,000.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

THE Maine State College farm has paid its way the current year and earned \$200 more than its expenses. The amount of field crops raised and secured in excellent condition is as follows: 120 tons of hay, 400 bushels of potatoes, 90 bushels of wheat, 561 bushels of barley, 12 bushels of peas and wheat mixed for hog fodder; 98,000 pounds of sugar beets for the Maine Sugar Beet Company, 800 bushels of beets for use of stock, and 7,000 bushels for sale.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.
EZRA WHITMAN,
Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MAY, 1 1880.

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The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

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For those who may Canvass for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1 00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50 00.

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive 1 Young America Corn and Cob Mill, worth \$40 00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28 00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12 00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6 00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4 00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1 00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2 50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

☞ It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

Baltimore the Centre of the Fertilizer Trade and Manufacture in the United States.

Some of our Northern friends who believe and express their convictions that their markets supply the South with most of the manufactured fertilizers and with all manures for special crops, will be surprised to learn that Baltimore manufactures and sells more general and special fertilizers than all the Northern States put together. We have been at some pains to ascertain as near as possible the fact that this year there will be made and sold in this city not less than 200,000 tons! besides the large quantities of guanos, ground bones, plaster and other substances imported, handled, and sold here.

The yearly increasing average and increased product per acre, of grains, in the South, is mainly due to the enterprise of Baltimore manufacturers of fertilizers for general improvement of the soils and for special crops. Over \$10,000,000 worth of these articles are sent out of this city to the South each year. This is a prominent feature in the trade of Baltimore, and it gives employment to thousands of laborers, not only in the manufacturing but in handling these goods, and requires for transportation, railroads, steamers, and hundreds of sailing vessels, during at least six months in the year. It is a source of satisfaction to us to know that Baltimore is indirectly so large a contributor in building up the waste places of our sunny South and increasing the cotton, tobacco, and grain crops of that recuperating region. It is therefore not unlikely that the prediction for this year's production in the South will be verified, which is that the cotton crop will reach 6,000,000 bales, and a fine prospect for the wheat, corn and other grain crops to exceed any amount ever yet produced, while the fruit and vegetable crops are steadily improving in value, the latter being enhanced in quantity and earliness by the commercial manures obtained from Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—While other States are building up and supporting liberally agricultural colleges, like Mississippi appropriating \$85,000 to establish and support an agricultural college, we are ashamed to say that our State has done much to injure the college it has already endowed, and which is now in a career of success. Hostility instead of generous aid, is manifested by our legislators, and this institution is likely to be left to its own energies, without proper aid by the State. Legislation has attempted to cripple its future prospects instead of fostering its fortunes.

OLEOMARGARINE.

This invention to imitate good butter by the admixture of the caul fat of heeves, with milk, has made such immense strides as to arouse the feelings of true butter makers to a high pitch of excitement. At a late meeting of dairymen in New York, called by Mr. T. H. Reall, acting President of the Metropolitan Dairy Association, a committee was appointed to present a monster petition, signed by 50,000 names, to Congress, praying the prohibition of "the admixture of fats with butter, milk, or cream," and also to prohibit "the sale of oleomargarine as butter," and "the use of the word 'butter' in marking, branding, or selling any other article than natural butter." So far we think the prohibition asked for is very proper, to prevent ignorant people from being deceived in what they are buying, but the petition goes on further to ask the "prohibiting the exportation of oleomargarine butter, butterine, oleomargarine oil, or by any other name." This, Congress has no constitutional power to grant. It would hamper invention, break up an immense trade already firmly established, and would be against the spirit of our institutions. While they should not be allowed to brand or sell oleomargarine under any name or devise by which honest purchasers could be deceived, they have a perfect right to mark or sell it under its true name. As to its unwholesomeness, the same may be said about dishonest dealers in natural butter, sausage etc. The fact that it is made of fats from the stomachs of animals is not of necessity a reason why it is unhealthy or should be revolting to human taste as an article of food. The caul, or entrail fats of healthy cattle is as pure or purer than is the tripe or entrails, yet how many rejoice in a dish of tripe, and hogs' chitterlings, and how often have epicures, poets, and scholars eulogized eloquently the delectable merits of the Scotch Haggis, and a similar French preparation composed entirely of the entrails of sheep. The trail of woodcock and of the diamond back terrapin are world renowned delicacies.

We think the manufacture of oleomargarine should not be hampered beyond compelling it to be sold as pure oleomargarine, or oleomargarine oil, or grease. It is becoming a great element in our exports, and hence is building up our commerce and adding to our wealth, and if deceptions are practiced or dishonest tricks are resorted to, they will soon be found out and the parties ought to be made to suffer. In the meantime let the makers of natural butter reach a higher standard that will throw in the shade all imitations. At present it cannot be denied that a large portion of

natural butter is unfit for human food, and not as good in taste or as wholesome as pure oleomargarine. Many of those who sell natural butter—hardly fit for axle grease—would do well to mend their ways and furnish a better article, if they wish to drive out the newly invented article which so closely imitates the genuine article in its best form as to be undistinguishable by even good judges and men of taste.

The Agricultural College.

The annual meeting of the stockholders to elect trustees to represent the stock, was held at Barnum's Hotel on the 14th of April; Mr. J. Howard McHenry, chairman and Mr. R. E. Nelson, secretary. A large majority of the stock was represented.

There were present Judge W. H. Tuck, Messrs. Otho Williams, A. B. Davis, M. Bannon, Carroll Walsh, C. A. Calvert, N. B. Worthington and others. The last Legislature having made some changes in regard to the number of trustees for the College, the act of the Legislature was examined, and it was ascertained that the number of trustees on the part of the stockholders had been reduced from seven to five, and those on the part of the State had been increased.

The election, therefore, was only for five trustees. Messrs. J. Howard McHenry, John Merryman, Ezra Whitman, Allan Dodge, and Carroll Goldsborough were unanimously elected. The trustees on the part of the State are the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, State Treasurer, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. General Le Duc is also a member ex-officio.

The same party which has so long opposed the College were again active this year in their effort to break down the Institution, but the majority of reflective citizens of the State support the efforts to build up the State Agricultural College, which is now in a fair way to prove its value to the people of Maryland. The College receives this year its regular endowments from both the State and the United States.

We anticipate much pleasure in reading the forth-coming beautifully illustrated book of Mr. Roe, of Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y., on "Small Fruits" which has been published as a serial in Scribner, and so much read and admired by the thousands who take that splendid monthly. We predict for it an immense sale, having read nearly all of it in its monthly parts. We congratulate the author upon his happy style and the solid knowledge he imparts to growers of small fruits.

What Our Neighbour-State Pennsylvania is Doing for Agricultural Fairs.

We beg leave to call attention of our farmers in the State, and the enterprising merchants and citizens of Baltimore to the fact that such is the importance attached to agricultural fairs in Pennsylvania—whose agriculture is flourishing beyond most of our States—that her State Society offers \$36,000 this year in premiums alone! and several prominent business men of Pittsburg, Pa., have formed the "Western Pennsylvania Agricultural State Fair and Park Association." The amount of stock is limited to \$100,000, in shares of one thousand each. In addition to this, almost every county in the State has a Society.

In a conversation lately held with one of the oldest and most widely known commission merchants in this city, he spoke warmly in advocacy of Baltimore City having some such institution, upon a scale commensurate with the greatness of the City and which would attract the attention of the world to the agricultural, commercial, mechanical and manufacturing resources of Maryland. He said such an institution would command all the capital it needed, and be of vast and permanent benefit to the whole State. He thought it was a necessity to have such an annual exhibition in this southern metropolis. So we believe, and hope soon to see.

SALE OF CHOICE HEREFORDS CATTLE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the sale of Herefords advertised by Hon. John Merryman to take place on 10th of June, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Merryman offers a portion of his large herd at public sale, so that every breeder who wishes to procure some of this stock, which is as pure as any in America, can have an opportunity to do so on inspection of the animal he may desire to buy, and see for himself. The animals offered for sale are among the most noted of the Hereford herd of Hayfields, acknowledged to be the home of Herefords in the South, if not in the Union. Among those to be sold are "Illinois," bred by Mr. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., the great western importer and breeder of Herefords. Others are premium animals, and all are of the purest blood and from the most noted families of this justly celebrated breed. That grand cow Imp. Giantess will also be on the list. A large attendance of buyers and lovers of fine stock will no doubt be present, and we are sure will be gratified by the display of fine stock that grace the pastures of Hayfields.

AMERICAN BEEF ABROAD—The export of live cattle, sheep and swine, and dressed meats, to Europe, is assuming prodigious proportions and likely to increase. In 1875 the total exports of fresh beef from this country were only 4,000,000 pounds; in 1879 they amounted to 54,000,000 pounds. There has been a proportionate increase in the shipment of live cattle, they having grown from 31,593 head in 1876 to 136,720 in 1879. For the first three months in 1880 there were shipped 14,919 head of cattle, valued at \$1,123,459, and 5,236 head of sheep, worth \$53,425. In fresh meat there were shipped 16,857,508 pounds of meat worth \$1,457,750, and 7,482,469 pounds of mutton, worth \$34,200.

We learn that the cost per head for cattle from Baltimore to Liverpool is \$40, and that the average selling price at the post of delivery is \$150 per head. The cost of transportation of dressed meat is about 2 cents per pound. It is ascertained that American meats can be sold on profit at one penny or two cents a pound cheaper than the British grazer can possibly afford to sell it at. In view of these facts, why should not all our farmers pay more attention to breeding more and better stock. Breeding of stock must be remunerative, and certainly is bound to improve the soil. This breeding of stock to be eventually sold as meat in Europe has engaged the attention of an enterprising British lord who owns 30,000 acres in the kingdom, and who has lately purchased a large tract of land in Montana, to be this year stocked with several thousand cows from Texas, and three hundred bulls of the best breeds in England, to be managed as a stock farm, to annually furnish a great amount of live cattle and dressed meat for the English markets. It is said that he clearly sees a wonderful bonanza in this American enterprise.

PROF. A. R. LEDOUX recently favored us with a call, and afforded a very pleasant interview. We gathered from him in conversation much information as to the growing prospects of the South, and facts to show how rapidly the use of fertilizers have increased lately in Georgia and North Carolina. Of the latter State the Professor has been for some years and still is the Agricultural Commissioner in charge of the department for analyzing fertilizers brought into that State for sale under licences. Mr. Ledoux expects however soon to establish a large laboratory in New York City to assay ores and analyze soils, &c. We heartily wish him the great success his energy, zeal and learning fully entitle him to reap.

GOOD ADVICE.—In a late number of the Richmond (Va.) *Commonwealth* we find an able and energetic letter from that distinguished agriculturist, the Hon. Robert Beverly, who, after speaking of the harm which had been attempted to be done the credit of Virginia by its last Legislature, goes on to show how the citizens of the State can restore its credit and at the same time recuperate their individual fortunes. We have not room for the whole of this practical state paper, but cannot resist giving one extract which is applicable to all peoples and which is the condensed text of his address:

"Capital fears 'elimination.' But capital and labor should be allies, not enemies, and hence I can't believe this condition of things in Virginia will last long, and I advise my agricultural friends to hold on and strive hard, and all will yet be well; and to agricultural labor I would say, there is no place under the sun that you will fare so well as in Virginia, if you will believe that the landowner, the capitalist, if you choose to call him such, who gives you work and *pays you without 'eliminating' one-half your wages*, is your true friend. Let politics alone, and be no longer deceived by these office seekers; they seek your vote for their own personal ends, they can't give one in five hundred of you an office, and why expect it: It is equally true they can't prevent a just and bountiful Providence from smiling on the honest husbandman or laborer that does his duty; therefore, I believe if we will work we can yet live, not with the profit we might have if capital was starting manufactures at our doors, as is the case in most other States of the Union where honest government prevails, but which is timid about coming to Virginia because confiscation is staring it in the face. Yet, we are no worse off than we were two years ago, and if we will persevere agriculturally, and band together, capital and labor, politically, we will yet come out and save our distance in the race.

"Capital and labor must go hand in hand in agriculture, manufactures and commerce to be mutually remunerative. Especially are manufactures remunerative to labor, and doubly so to agriculture."

SHADE TREES ON FAIR GROUNDS.—The personal inconveniences we suffered from the want of shade trees during warm days when attending some of the County Fairs last autumn, induced us in the November number of the *MARYLAND FARMER* to suggest to the managers of Agricultural Societies to plant shade trees in groups and singly about the Fair grounds, and we are pleased to see that our suggestion has been availed of by some of our County Societies, among which is the Baltimore Co. Society at Timonium. Eventually these trees will add much to the beauty of the grounds and the comfort of visitors and exhibitors,

History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CHAPTER XIX.

The regular quarterly meeting of the managers, held on the 2d of May, 1855, in Baltimore, was well attended, and was one of much interest. President J. T. Earle, Esq., in the Chair. He stated its chief object was to settle the premium list for the ensuing fall fair. A committee was appointed to arrange a full list and report to the Board. Messrs. R. M'Henry, W. W. Glenn, of Baltimore, G. M. Eldridge, of Cecil, Bryan Jackson, of Delaware, and M. Goldsborough, were appointed the committee.

The President suggested to the Board the propriety of appointing a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for the endowment of an Agricultural College, by an appropriation of \$150,000. Mr. Walsh, of Harford, moved that the President prepare the memorial, and that a committee of five be appointed to unite with him in presenting the same to the next Legislature, which was concurred in, and Messrs. Ch. B. Calvert, Dr. John G. Wharton, J. C. Walsh, W. W. W. Bowie, Col. G. W. Hughes, and N. B. Worthington, were appointed the committee.

Judge E. F. Chambers of Maryland, was selected as orator to deliver the annual address. The death of the much lamented C. P. Holcomb, Esq., Vice President of the society for the State of Delaware, was announced, and appropriate resolutions passed. On motion of Col. Ware the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the name of Bryan Jackson, Esq., of Delaware. At the evening session the committee to revise and report a premium list reported through their Chairman, Ramsey M'Henry, Esq. After discussion and several alterations were made it was adopted, as was the list of Judges selected by said committee, and also the rules and regulations for the government of the next exhibition.

Mr. R. M'Henry offered the following resolutions, which were read and concurred in:

Resolved, That the President of the Society be authorized and is hereby requested to confer with the citizens of Baltimore, to ascertain what amount of money will be contributed by said citizens towards increasing the attractiveness of the next annual exhibition of the Society, and that he is hereby empowered to pledge the faith of this Society, that whatever may be so contributed will be expended strictly with a view to the object above indicated, and will, in no wise, be diverted to meet the other exigencies of this Society.

Resolved, That the President be requested to report the result of his negotiations under the above resolution to the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers, to be held in August next.

Mr. Walsh, moved that the ticket for membership be reduced to \$1—which, after some discussion, was laid on the table.

At the business meeting of the Managers, held in August, among other matters, we find that this Society was one of the first among Agricultural Associations to perceive the good results of well conducted meteorological observations, and that it did not confine itself to the simple methods of growing crops, raising horses, etc., by holding exhibitions by which farmers were stimulated to excel in the various departments of agriculture simply practical, but they discussed questions far-reaching into the science, for the purpose of elevating agriculture and making the sciences tributary to its success, as is manifested by the following resolution:

"It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., as to the suggestion with reference to a plan of meteorological observation on land, and as to the best method of carrying out his views—determined in the affirmative. On motion, Mr. Earle, President, Hon. Charles B. Calvert, and Dr. Higgins, committee."

The ninth Agricultural Exhibition of this Society was held on the 21st of October, 1856, and continued four days. It was a brilliant show and patronized by very large crowds of visitors each day; the number of exhibitors were greatly increased over any previous year. In speaking of this meeting the editorial in the November number of the *American Farmer* for that year says:

"In almost every particular, we believe, it is conceded to have been decidedly the best exhibition of the Society,—a fact truly gratifying to the friends of the association, and plainly showing the substantial character of the improvement which has taken place since the inauguration of the Society, ten years ago. It is impossible that any mere transient interest could be sustained so long with increased and increasing interest. It is a striking fact, especially as regards horned cattle, that while our first exhibitions were composed chiefly of the herds of two or three large breeders, that no less than about fifty herds were represented on our grounds this year; and that instead of but two or three, every improved breed was on exhibition, and of the highest order of excellence."

The daily papers also spoke in glowing terms of the success and importance of such an institution to the city as well as to the prosperity of the whole State. A meeting of the members of the Society was held at their hall in the City on the evening of the 20th. The President, James T. Earle, Esq. called the meeting to order, and congratulated the members on the renewal of the Annual Festival of the farmers of Maryland, and of the neighboring States. The President in a brief but zealous manner called the attention of the Society to several important subjects which he deemed worthy of its consideration—in an especial manner, the completion of the good work which had been commenced, and so liberally aided by the Legislature of our State, for the establishment of an Agricultural College, and urged upon the Society to push

forward to its completion, the noble undertaking which is to crown our State, and our Society with unfading honors. He also called the attention to the proposed Agricultural Department of the Government, a subject which had years ago been urgently presented to the consideration of Congress by this Society, and which had so far progressed, as to have obtained an able and very favorable Report by a committee at its recent session. The President then briefly alluded to the propriety of an amendment to the revenue laws of the United States, by which the present restrictive system in the coast-wise trade should be changed, as an offset to the injury which had been sustained by the grain growing Middle States, under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. These and other subjects were most forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Society, with an earnest appeal that they should be considered during its present session, and if deemed advisable, that some action should be had thereon."—*Am. Far.*, November 1856.

After some unimportant business was arranged and motions made and laid over, the Society adjourned to the next evening at 7½ o'clock.

21st. The President announced that he had unfortunately been unable to secure an orator for the occasion. He had invited several very distinguished gentlemen, but each had declined for reasons assigned.

Drill Husbandry was the subject for this evening's discussion. It was in a conversational way, participated in by a large number, resulting in the general approval of drill over broadcast sowing, and the fact was developed that drilling wheat was superseding broadcast sowing in the largest wheat districts of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the further facts that the Bickford & Hoffman's, and Pennock's Drills were the best drills at that day, and that there was a great saving of seed and guano or other fertilizer, by the use of the drill and the guano attachment.

On the evening of the 22nd, the reports of the several examining and premium awarding committees were made, discussed and disposed of, together with other matters of business.

On Thursday evening the 23rd of October, Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Harford, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and invite them to visit the Show Grounds, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had signified his wish to be present, and would avail himself of the invitation, if his pressing engagements would permit. A similar response was made by the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet, then at the Capital.

On motion of Mr. W. W. W. Bowie, the Executive Committee was requested hereafter to confine the entries to the Show Grounds to objects and

articles directly connected with Agriculture.

A report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted. It gave a synopsis of its proceedings, and showed that the Association was over \$2,000 in debt.

The President stated to the Society that the portrait of the former President of the Society, CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., which, by the unanimous vote of the Society, had been ordered to be placed in its Hall, had not been executed. Mr. C. declining to sit for the same, in consequence of the state of the finances of the Society. The President also stated that Mr. Calvert, for the same reason, had declined receiving the premiums awarded him for several years past.

The President then referred to the state of the finances of the Society, as presented in the report of the Executive Committee, and hoped some action would be taken on the subject before the adjournment of the Society.

The President then announced that the next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion the election was ordered to be made by viva voce.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Harford, nominated JAMES T. EARLE, Esq., the present President, for re-election, and on taking the question thereon, it was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Earle arose, and expressed his gratitude to the Society for this renewed manifestation of its confidence, but asked leave to decline serving another term. Mr. J. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, then announced RAMSEY M'HENRY, Esq., of Harford County, as President; no other nominations being made, Mr. M'Henry was declared *unanimously* elected for the ensuing year.

All the other officers were re-elected, except where one or more declined, and others appointed in their places.

The committee appointed to wait upon and inform Mr. Ramsey McHenry of his election to the Presidency, reported and introduced the gentleman to the out-going President, who received him gracefully, and in a few words of warm compliment congratulatory of his election, introduced him to the meeting and inducted him into his office. Mr. McHenry responded in suitable and eloquent terms, and assumed the duties of presiding officer amid much applause.

Dr. Wharton offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with some most eloquent remarks upon the importance of the subject; the resolution was seconded by W. W. W. Bowie, who also appealed to the patriotism and public spirit of the farmers of Maryland, promptly to respond to the call made upon them to establish forthwith an institution which will confer the highest honor on our State:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society the establishment of an Agricultural College, as chartered by the last Legislature of the State, is an

object worthy the highest consideration of every friend of education and of the country; and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow farmers of the State to contribute, each according to his means, to enable the Commissioners to obtain from the State the donation provisionally made to it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Society then adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSES FOR MARYLAND.

—We are glad to hear that Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, received on April 11th, by the French steamer Labrador, his imported Percherons, mentioned some time since in our Journal as expected. The lot consists of three stallions and four mares, all in fine health and in finest form, one of them measuring 17 hands high. These horses were imported directly from Perche, Normandy, and selected by the superintendent of Mr. Walters' farm near this city, who was sent over for that purpose. We congratulate our farmers upon this importation, which will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to the general stock of horses in the State. Mr. W. is to be highly commended for his public spirit, and we hope this renewed venture will prove as valuable as his former importations in that line have been.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.—The May meeting of this celebrated Club will be held as usual for years past at Pimlico, and be again a grand success. It has become already one of the most popular race courses in the Union. Every meeting has been a successful one and given entire satisfaction to turfmen from every section and to the throngs of spectators, chiefly because of the excellent order, arrangements, and strict rules of impartiality, sternly enforced by the officers of this association of gentlemen, who are turfites of the olden school. This Spring Meeting will, it is predicted, be one of the most brilliant in the annals of the American turf. Every lover of this noble sport, in Maryland and neighboring States, should come and bring a lady with him to grace the animating scenes of the May Meeting at Pimlico.

HEREFORDS GONE WEST.—On Monday, April 12th, Mr. John Merryman, of Hayfields, Baltimore County, disposed of the following Herefords to Mr. T. O. Miller, of Beecher, Illinois:

Princess Alexandra, 6 yrs. old, with bull calf	
Pirate of Penzance, for	\$450
Young bull Jack Frost,	165
Eight bull calves, from one to six months old,	800

TOBACCO SALES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In confirmation of our long-time repeated suggestions that tobacco-growing is only lucrative when it is grown and managed by a skillful hand, with a sufficient force to meet all its requirements, and therefore is extremely profitable when grown on a small scale, on rich land, and made by cheap labor and sold without any restrictive, compulsory laws, like any other product, untrammelled by being inspected by political agents. Freed from unjust restrictions of political, anti-democratic law, and placed on a footing with every other product, tobacco-growing would be a bonanza to every small farmer, as is shown by the statements of the *Gleaner* as to the crops of two negroes in Albemarle county, N. C., where a man can sell his tobacco without being inspected by State Inspectors.

The *Gleaner* says that William Jones, colored, on two acres of land, produced 10,000 hills, which netted him, after paying expense of selling, \$1,051; and that Cicero Anderson, also colored, on less than two acres, raised 8,000 hills which netted him, after paying all warehouse expenses, \$766.

Maryland planters, take heed!

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SHEEP AND WOOL.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold a grand International Exhibition of Sheep and Wool in the Centennial Building, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in September next. This will probably be the largest, most interesting and important exhibition of the kind ever held in this country, and will command not only the attendance of stock-breeders, manufacturers and wool dealers from all parts of the United States, but from foreign lands, besides others not directly connected in either sheep raising or in the wool trade. Sheep husbandry is at present the growing and the attractive industry with stock men in America, as it should long ago have been. The fact that we are importers of wool to a great extent, is a reflection upon the good sense of our rural people. But a new era is happily dawning.

WE clip the following items from the Rockville Advocate:

"On Monday Mr. Wm. Orndorff purchased the Robert Dick Farm of Hon. Geo. Peter, for thirty-seven dollars per acre—132 acres.

"The Hagerstown *Globe* says that on Monday of last week four bass, weighing twelve pounds, were caught in the Potomac at Weverton.

"The very cold weather of Sunday night has completely demolished the peaches, and it is thought by some that the apples have been, to a great degree, hurt."

HORTICULTURAL.

Kittatinny Blackberry.

The Kittatinny is a large, luscious blackberry, not quite so early as the Wilson, very hardy and productive.

We are enabled to give our readers, through the politeness of Mr. W. Parry of Cinnaminson, N. J., excellent illustrations and descriptions of the famous Kittatinny Blackberry and the remarkable Gregg Raspberry. Our gardens should be supplied the coming autumn with each of these luscious fruits. It may not yet be too late to try some this spring. Plants would live if now planted, well watered and mulched.

Mr. Parry in his "Forty Years among Small Fruits," in regard to the yield and profit of Blackberries writes:

"The yield and price of blackberries vary, like other fruit crops, with the surrounding circumstances. We have known some plantations to yield annually \$400 per acre and upwards, for several years in succession, while others did not pay more than half that amount. Having kept a record of the yield and sale of our blackberries for fourteen years past, we find the average to be about as follows, viz: Price fourteen cents per quart, and yield 2,200 quarts per acre, which gives the following results:

Commission at 10 per cent.....	\$30 80
Picking, 2,200 quarts at 1½ cents.....	33 00
Use of boxes.....	10 00
Pruning, cultivating, &c.....	34 20
Net profit per acre.....	200 00

Gross sales 2,200 qts, per acre, at 14c... \$308 00

"To insure good crops requires close attention; the canes should be kept thin and well headed back; and on poor land an occasional dressing of manure, muck or fertilizer of some kind adds to the quantity and quality of the fruit.

"There is no necessity for the market to be overstocked with the fruit, as it pays well to make it into wine: Three quarts of blackberries and three pounds of sugar, with the addition of a little water, will make a gallon of excellent wine, highly recommended for its medicinal properties, and



worth \$2 per gallon while new, and its value increases with age. All the poorer berries, those that are too ripe to ship to market, may be properly converted into wine at home, and only the finest and most perfect fruit sent to market, which will always command a fair price.

"If as much care and attention were bestowed in selecting and propagating new seedling blackberries as have been with the strawberry and grape, we might yet obtain varieties even superior to those that are now cultivated.

"The cultivation of blackberries should always have strawberries and raspberries to precede them, as the same pickers, crates and baskets will serve for all, and there is less difficulty in keeping the pickers to finish up the raspberries where there is a field of blackberries ready to enter when the others are done.

Gregg Raspberry.

"The largest, best, most productive and best shipping black Raspberry ever introduced; berries one-eighth of an inch in diameter and remarkably firm; fully 50 per cent. larger than Mammoth Cluster."

"Melting pulp, refreshing flavor and small seeds." "As hardy as any Raspberry." Dr. Warder, of Ohio, says: "The Gregg is the leading berry everything considered, and must take the place of all others in the estimation of professional growers." "And I being the International Judge from New Jersey in the Department of Pomology, at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, we had the opportunity of examining all the Raspberries on exhibition, and were united in giving the Gregg the highest praise. Its large size and fine appearance, after a journey of several hundred miles from the West, was very attractive."



New Vineyards.

Mr. H. L. Lyman and Mr. B. H. Brennan, of Charlottesville, Va., are planting out this season about 40 acres each of vines over their fine farms near that town. The Monticello Wine Co., affords remunerative market for all wine grapes grown in that section, and we were pleased to notice a general extension of this industry among the farmers thereabouts.

Vines in full bearing will produce four to five tons to the acre, and at 3 cents per pound this can not fail to become a most prosperous industry. In some seasons the company has paid as high as five cents. The vineyards of the company are also being largely extended, and preparations are being made for a product of 100,000 gallons at the coming vintage. Their wines are deservedly popular as they are well made and skillfully handled.

Tokay Vineyard, at Fayetteville, N. C., has also been extended by 40 acres of new vines, and now contains 100 acres in fruits. Col Green, the owner proposes to increase his cellar capacity to 100,000 gallons the present season.—*American Wine and Grape Grower.*

That California wine is meeting with some recognition abroad is but to consider the fact that the first vessel ever chartered to carry this article to Europe is now loading at San Francisco. A Bremen firm has ordered 100,000 gallons for the German market. Considering that Germany is a large consumer as well as producer of wine, this may be deemed a creditable undertaking, and proves, not alone to California, but the United States, that the German palate is able to recognize as well as appreciate a good article.—*American Wine and Grape Grower.*

A prize for agricultural writers. The King of the Belgians offers a prize of 25,000 francs, or \$6,220 for the best work on "Means for Improvements on Low and Sandy Coasts," such as those of Belgium. The competition is open to writers of all nationalities. Foreign writers must send in their essays to the Ministry of the Interior, at Brussels, on or before January 1, 1881. The award will be made by a jury of seven persons, consisting of three Belgians and four foreigners of different nationalities, who will be appointed by the King. The successful work will be published by the Belgian Government in 1882.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—Published in Baltimore by Ezra Whitman. Subscription price \$1 per annum, in advance. Mr. E. Whitman, editor, Col. W. W. W. Bowie, associated editor. It comes to us monthly, brimming full of valuable matter. The MARYLAND FARMER is old, and therefore, honored. Like good wine, it improves with age.—*The American Breeder and Planter.*

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats With the Ladies for May.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

M A Y.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The Flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslips and the pale primrose.
Hail bounteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee and wish thee long.

—*Milton.*

All the early flowers are in their glory during May, and the trees have donned their full summer suits of shades of green and other colors of bright or subdued hues. The beautiful blossoms of the fruit trees will disappear this month, leaving in their places embryo fruit, giving promise of future ripening. It is to be hoped that every dwelling has attached to it a flower garden neatly ordered, and while provision has been made for its adornment by annuals, biennials, bulbs, perennials, and shrubbery of the newest and rarest kinds, the dear old time flowers must not be absent. Among these are lilacs, sweet peas, larkspurs, lillies of the valley, snow drops, cowslips, snow balls, irises, hollyhocks, pinks, coral honeysuckle, 100 leaved roses, etc., etc. These old flowers are the delight of the young, and to them may be new, while they bring to the mind of many of our age, tender and endeared recollections of the past, way off, back to the rosy days of childhood, where cluster happy recollections, never effaceable or forgotten in any after period of our lives. For out door amusement and exercise, provision should at once be made by every careful parent for the health and pleasure of their little people—well broken saddle horses for the girls to ride and get robust health and beauty, in early morn and during the latter hours of evening, —a small lawn for tennis or croquet, which costs but little time and labor to prepare. To keep such a lawn in prime order with the least expense or trouble, a good lawn mower should be had. We alluded to this in our last Chat, but such seems to be the great demand for these cheap, labor-saving, useful machines, I am tempted to give this picture of the "Pennsylvania Lawn Mower," generally acknowledged as the newest and best. To work a small sized one of these on short grass is a wholesome, pleasant exercise for a boy or girl of 12 or 14 years.



This is a good time to instruct the young in the rudiments of Botany, and give lessons to children as to how plants grow, how they are propagated, from what countries they come, their habits and requirements, and make an hour or so each day pleasant by object teaching in the flower garden and the woods, when the children can see the daily progress of the plants under consideration. In this way many acquire a fondness for horticulture that may hereafter prove of great pecuniary value to them, and be at least always a source of pleasure.

This knowledge of flowers and plants is the more necessary at the present time than formerly for the public taste has improved, and there is a growing desire to make homes beautiful and the land full of flowers and fruits. Permit me to read to you a few suggestions I have clipped from one of our noted newspapers:

"The numerous plants which are seen in the houses or yards of so large a number of our people in city and country indicates how great an improvement in the taste for flowers and fruits has grown up of late years.

"Cuttings of many plants strike or root freely in any moist substance, and soft-wooded plants of free growth, such as fuchsias, verbenas, and lobelias, root quickly and freely in sawdust, wet sand, or sand and water, if placed in a brisk temperature. Rose cuttings, as well as those of the oleander and many other plants, root freely in bottles of soft or rain water.

"During September a large collection of dahlias will afford constant delight. The variety is so

great, not only in color, but in the form and size of flower, and in habit of plant, that they are capable of attaining such a degree of perfection under a careful grower that it is no wonder that he gives them the first place in his affections as the flower of flowers.

"From the palace to the cottage in Germany there is scarcely a room to be found that does not possess its ivy tree. As you walk the streets and cast your eyes upon the houses, there is scarcely a window which is not twined into a very bower by the graceful and gracious festoons of ivy. Among the picturesque leaves often gleams forth a small statue of the Madonna, or of Christ."

France has *agricultural schools for girls*. One of them is near Rouen, which is said to have been begun with a capital of one franc by a sister of charity and two little discharged prison girls, and to be now worth \$100,000. This school now contains over one hundred girls from six to eighteen years of age.

Why should not the United States have her girls taught the theory, science and practice of agriculture. Many a girl inherits lands and homesteads as well as boys, in this country, and they should be taught how to manage farms as well as households. Some of the best managers of real estates have been accomplished ladies—of such we could name several in lower Maryland alone, who for several years conducted tobacco plantations with a skill and economy, and growing as large crops as the best gentlemen planters in the State,

Catalogues Received.

William Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J., Small Fruits, with several new varieties of fruits and ornamental trees.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester; N. Y. A full descriptive catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, many of which are new. Also their List of Fruit Trees and Catalogue of superb roses. These catalogues teem with useful information, and are full of interesting matter.

THE HARFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is going to build this summer a large addition to its Exhibition Hall. This is another proof of its growing prosperity and acknowledged usefulness. It has few equals and no superior among county associations in this or any other State.

SUSPENDED.—We much regretted to receive a notice from the Secretary of the Virginia State Society, that the excellent Journal of the Society, published monthly at Richmond, had suspended. We hope it may be only temporary.

POETRY.

The following touching and beautiful lines were written by our friend WILSON, the young and talented editor and proprietor of the Marlboro' *Gazette*, Md., which is the oldest rural weekly in the State.

WHO SHALL GO FIRST?

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or I?

Whose will it be in grief to stand
And press the cold, unanswering hand;
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the soft fluttering breath,
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glazing eye,
It is or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love or I?

Commending her precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fall of the muffled cloud
Startles the mind to a consciousness
Of its bitter anguish and life distress,
Dropping the pall over the love-lit past
With a mournful murmur, "the last, the last,"
My love or I?

Ah! then, perchance to that mourner there,
My love or I?

Wrestling with anguish and deep despair,
An angel shall come through the gates of prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,
While fancy, freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?

And list for a step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,
While the half stunned senses wander back
To the cheerless life and thorny track,
Where the silent room and vacant chair,
Have memories sweet and hard to bear,
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land,
My love and I?

The mourn'd and the mourner together shall stand
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand,
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,
And over the cold, dull waste of death,
The warm, bright sunlight of Holy faith,

My love and I? J. S. W.

Domestic Recipes.

RECIPE OF P. P. FOR DRESSING A ROCK-FISH HEAD OF LARGE SIZE.—Boil the head and the male roe, if to be had. Chop fine after the head is carefully picked. Mince one pound of the fish, taken from near the gills, and add to the head and milt or male roe. Add 1 pint of smooth drawn butter rather thick, 3 hard boiled eggs chopped fine, some salt, pepper, half a nutmeg or a teaspoonful of ground mace. Stir all together and heat in a stew pan until thoroughly hot. Then stir in the juice of one lemon or half a gill of strong vinegar; two gills of black walnut catsup or other catsup as preferred, (if Worcestershire Sauce be used, put in only one gill instead of two of catsup) and last add one gill of good sherry or cooking wine, stir well and serve in a tureen, as a dish to be eaten by itself with celery or lettuce, or it can be made an admirable sauce for the meat of the fish, by adding a little more drawn butter, say one quart instead of one pint. The head of a Rock-fish weighing {from 5 to 10 pounds with the shoulders, say 5 or 6 pounds added, will be a full dinner without other boiled fresh meat, for a company of ten or a dozen. The rest of the body of such a fish, (we often see them weighing from 75 to 90 pounds) say a fair sized one of 20 to 30 lbs., can be cut in steaks about one inch thick and broiled, or fried in butter, and makes a delightful dish, better than boiled. If celery or lettuce is not to be had, Irish potatoes is the best vegetable to be served with Rock or other boiled or baked fish.

RECIPE FOR COOKING A BEEF KIDNEY, BY P. P.—Parboil a large, fat beef kidney until nearly done. Take it up and split it in half, not quite separating the two halves. Spread on a gridiron over hot coals, and broil until well done without being dried up or burnt. While it is broiling, take off a pint or less of the top of the water in which it was boiled, put it in a saucepan with some salt, pepper, some chapt parsley, 1 tablespoonful of mixed mustard, 1 of good catsup of any kind, 1 wine glass of Port wine, with a little thickening of browned flour, let it simmer but not boil. As soon as the kidney is done, lay it on a warm dish, and spread over it a large tablespoonful of good fresh butter; then pour over the whole of the gravy or enough to cover it, and serve at once. Any gravy left over, serve in a sauce tureen. This is a perfectly delicious breakfast dish, or a quick entree at a dinner where other good meat dishes may happen to be scarce.

MOCK TERRAPIN, BY P. P.—Take a lamb's head and liver, and boil well. Pick the head and tongue

and with the liver, chop up fine. Add plenty of good butter, pepper and salt, a little ground cloves, some of the water in which the head was boiled, and some browned flour to give the gravy a consistency, for it must not be too thin or too much gravy: add the yellow of two hard boiled eggs, and one gill of cooking wine; stir it well and make it hot in a stewpan, and serve it in a hot, covered dish. It is capital as a surprise to those who are not over familiar with the genuine "Eastern Shore pullet."

Savings Institution of Sandy Springs.

Experience has taught that it is not what is made but what is saved that enables one to "lay up something for a rainy day." The Savings Bank of Sandy Spring has demonstrated most satisfactorily that it is an opportunity is given to a community to place the savings in convenient and secure hands, many a sum that would otherwise be wasted will be laid aside for future use. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to lay before the citizens of Montgomery and Howard, a brief statement of the success of our institution in meeting the want alluded to above. At the end of the twelfth year there is on hand \$104,088.18, being a gain for the year of \$14,722.10. The number of accounts that have been opened from the beginning is 981. Of the amount held by the Institution, about \$5,000 are in bonds, stocks, &c., and \$41,000 in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages. The interest declared for the year is 5 per cent. The entire expense of managing the large sum now on deposit, including taxes amounting to \$111.73, was \$433.19. While this brief synopsis is gratifying as indicating thrift and economy on the part of the depositors, and care and skill in the management, it also awakens an earnest desire in the minds of the Directors that they may act with great prudence in caring for so responsible a trust.

CALEB STABLER.

HENRY C. HALLOWELL.

[Why should not every county in the State have such a laudable Institution? As a savings bank of the above character grows in age, and its beneficial results are experienced, it will increase in usefulness, and the entire masses will gladly avail themselves of such a medium to lay up small sums—now literally wasted—for the demands of "a rainy day."—EDS. MD. FAR.]

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—A subscriber writes us that Mr. Joseph Carter, of New Jersey, recently slaughtered on his farm in that State thirty hogs, the net weights of which were as follows, viz: 923, 865, 850, 842, 815, 791, 775, 755, 749, 715, 709, 709, 703, 695, 685, 671, 657, 657, 655, 655, 639, 639, 631, 631, 619, 617, 613, 612, and 603. These hogs were all of a breed known as Jersey Reds, and none of them were over twenty-two months old.—*Maryland Independent*,

The Poultry House.

How to Secure Good Eggs for Hatching.

"In collecting eggs for hatching purposes, those from young fowls alone should be taken, and from only the strongest and healthiest specimens. Pullets that are fully matured, and the most active, vigorous cocks, of any breed, should be chosen. The eggs from these birds will be found to possess better shells, and the fertilization more complete, thus more satisfactory in the incubation, while the eggs from old fowls may bring larger and stronger chicks, yet their value is small in comparison with the larger percentage from younger fowls. The eggs from some old fowls will hatch nearly as well as from pullets, but as a general thing it is not the rule. If incubated in the home yards, they are better, and produce larger and finer chicks, they do not endure long journeys so well as pullet's eggs. The shell of old hens' eggs quite frequently have soft spots in them, and these eggs will not keep for any length of time. The deficiency in the shell is not noticeable at first, and if set immediately, and brooded by a cheerful hen, may produce healthy chicks. * * * *

"For most of the large breeds, such as Dorkings, Houdans and Asiatics, an ordinary inclosure is sufficient. At best, an eight or ten foot fence will restrain them. The Dorkings are fine birds, with heavy bodies, are excellent layers, and are all that a farmer requires—combining eggs, flesh, size and beauty. They are quiet fowls, splendid incubators and good mothers. The Houdans and Polish, on account of their heavy crests, are no flyers, as the drooping feathers obstruct the upward range of sight, consequently less effort is required to keep them within bounds.

Eggs should be gathered at least twice each day, where hens are in full laying, to guard against accidents. Where many fowls are congregated together in cold weather, they are apt to scratch in the nests, from the lack of something better to do, and good eggs are frequently broken, and the habit of eating eggs is acquired. When gathering eggs, a pencil should be carried, to label the eggs, as they are taken from the nest, writing thereon the name of the breed and date of dropping. There can then occur no mistake on that score, and if the confinement be secure, a Leghorn egg will not hatch out a black chick.—C. B. in *Country Gentleman*.

A TON—2,000 pounds of wheat carefully burned will leave 28.24 pounds of ash, while a ton of wheat-straw will leave 60.13 pounds, and a ton of chaff 179.07 pounds.

Poultry Notes.

Fowls must have ample range to do well. Apply kerosene frequently and unsparingly to the roosts.

Fowls depend more on the eye in distinguishing their food than on the taste.

Superior percentage is of the first importance in choosing fowls for breeding. The nearest they approach perfection, most generally the better the results.

Carbolic acid mixed with about thirty parts of water, and applied with a small brush to the roots of the feathers about the neck, belly and vent, usually kill or dispel the vermin on fowls.

The amount of flesh-forming food is greater in oats and oatmeal than in any other grain, being about sixteen per cent., and the amount of fatty substance is double that contained in wheat.

When putting up perches use some judgment, at least in placing them so far apart that the fowls cannot peck those of another. This alone is a fruitful cause of many injuries happening them in their endeavor to escape from their belligerent neighbors.

Colonizing fowls in separate small flocks in the manner they are kept in villages and small towns is practicable. Any number divided into small lots with separate houses and runs will be productive and profitable, if brains, means and a thorough practical knowledge of poultry culture be employed at all times.—*Poultry Monthly*.

WE are pained to announce the death of MR. THOMAS NORRIS, in the 67th year of his age. He had been for over twenty-five years engaged in the agricultural implement business, and had made a very extended circle of friends and business acquaintance. We have known MR. NORRIS as a near neighbor, with whom we had almost daily transactions for a long time, and always found him upright and straight forward. He was beloved by his family and friends, and respected by all who knew him. Such had been the purity of his life that he expressed himself cheerfully ready to meet death.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP—Littles Chemical Fluid. From testimonials submitted to us, from its excellent qualities and cheapness, seems likely to supersede all other Dips in use at present, and we heartily recommend it to our farmers for trial. It is excellent for killing many other vermin beside ticks and scab worms. See advertisement.

Publications Received.

Pamphlet on Yellow Tobacco. Mr. W. H. Davis, editor of the Oxford, N. C., *Torchlight*, has sent us a pamphlet on Yellow Tobacco and other crops as told by many farmers of that section. Captain Hunter, the agricultural editor of that journal, is the author and compiler of this little book, which is of interest and value to any one wishing to know how to grow and make yellow tobacco. Price 25 cents per copy, to be had of Mr. Davis.

American Grape Growing and Wine Making is the title of a well printed and illustrated work by Prof. Husman we have just received from O. Judd & Co., Publishers, N. Y., price \$1.50. We have not had time to more than glance at the pages, but as it comes from such a reliable house, and is prepared by Prof. Husman, a great authority on these subjects, we can confidently recommend it as the compendium of all new discoveries in the arts of grape culture and wine making, embodying everything that is worth knowing by the experienced, and invaluable to those who are beginners in this important industry. It can be had by ordering through our office or direct from the publishers.

Forty Years among Small Fruits, Telling What and How to Plant is a pamphlet well illustrated, prepared and published by Mr. William Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., price only 15 cents. This is a valuable compendium of useful information, and every fruit grower should send to the author for a copy.

From the author, J. R. Dodge, Esq., Production and Distribution of the Cereals of the U. S. A most valuable statistical report upon these subjects. Mr. Dodge is celebrated as a correct and careful statistician, and his work can be always relied upon.

The American Berkshire Association Bulletin is worthy the attention of breeders of this superior breed of swine.

The Farmers' Friend and Guide for 1880, published by F. Harrison & Co., 206 Broadway, N. Y., price 50 cents, is an excellently well managed and carefully selected compendium of the best articles from all the leading agricultural journals of the day, upon the various subjects treated of under the different divisions of the titles of the book, and is a cheap and convenient reference book on most subjects of agriculture and horticulture and other kindred subjects, for the beginners and the practical farmers.

Talk up your County.

Talk up your county; and speak a good word about your neighbors and your neighborhood—not only when you are abroad, but when you are at home. Don't go around looking as if every man was your natural enemy, and you were hopelessly tied up in a community with which you have no sympathy and no common interests. Don't run down the county and berate your fellow citizens to every stranger you meet, but brag them up. Tell strangers you have a fine county. Don't deceive them by telling exaggerated stories or untruths, but don't take a delight in making prominent every little mismanagement of public affairs and every little circumstance of your counties' history that was not just according to your ideas. Tell the stranger visitor that your people are good and hospitable, and prove to him by introducing him among your friends. Let every man speak well of his neighborhood and his county and try and induce strangers to settle there. When a stranger locates near you, make him think well of you and your neighbors. If there is a bargain in a piece of vacant land or a farm near you, help to get that bargain disposed of. When it is in stronger hands, and out of the market, it will stiffen prices on all the lands surrounding it. Get all your farms into the hands of men out of debt and able to hold them, and you will see a boom in the real estate; but as long as there is a farm for sale, under pressure of debts, the prices of other lands will be influenced thereby. A vacant store in a row of business houses injures the rental value of all the others; a demand for one more store than can be had has the contrary effect. Prices of lands are affected in the same way.—*Marlboro Gazette*.

"Photographic Rays of Light" is the title of an elegantly printed Quarterly, published in Baltimore, Md., by Mr. Richard Walzl, who is the editor and proprietor. Mr. Walzl is an eminent artist and a pleasant writer. His "National Emporium" on Charles street is literally a "Palace of Art," most superbly fitted up with all modern conveniences and appliances to ensure comfort and intellectual enjoyment at this home of the arts. This Quarterly Journal is embellished with the choicest specimens of Photography and replete with valuable information not only to artists, for whom it is chiefly intended, but is interesting to the general reader, and ought to be found on every lady's book table. It is published at the low price of \$1 per year.

New Advertisements.

Coleman & Rogers, Pharmacy and Mineral Water Depot.
 L. B. Comings, Trusses, Supporters, &c.
 W. H. Bishop, Barber.
 J. W. Murphy & Co., Publishers.
 Louisa DeVeds, Millinery.
 Marshall & Fallin, Commission Merchants.
 S. Coburn, Building Lime, Bricks, &c.
 John Merryman, Hereford Cattle.
 Wm. K. Tabb, Whiskies &c.
 John Boyd, Grain Merchant.
 Geo. Ruppert, Picture Frames, &c.
 M. J. & W. A. Brown, Commission Merchants.
 U. R. Williams, Oyster Packers.
 Samuel Kirk & Son, Jewelry, &c.
 Mrs. Geo. W. Foy & Co., Oyster Packers.
 Sattler & Co., Whiskies.
 Wm. H. Herbert, Groceries.
 Jacob Klein, Gas Stoves.
 Eastern Manufacturing Co., Fruit Evaporators.
 Druid Hill Park, Southdown Sheep.
 Adams & Setzer, Box Manufacturers.
 T. W. Lawford, Sheep Dip.
 C. Y. Davidson & Co., Gas Fixtures.
 Mrs. Richard Colvin, Bee Hives.
 Henry Bros. & Co., Foreign Fruits &c.
 Thos. C. Basshor & Co., Boilers, Engines, Pumps.
 Daniel F. Beatty, Organs, &c.
 R. J. Baker & Co, Fertilizers, &c.
 W. S. Hughes, Commission Merchant.
 E. Bridges, Rat Poison.
 J. A. Offner, Old Town Hat House.
 Ballard Branch & Co., Commission Merchants.

Notices of Advertisers.

We can confidently refer our farmers to the advertisement of R. J. Baker & Co., as a reliable house from which fertilizers can be had at reasonable rates. This is an old and well known establishment.

Messrs. Sattler & Co., offer in our advertising columns a superior lot of Whiskies and other liquors. Our friends who have tested them, speak in high terms of their quality.

Murphy & Co., Booksellers, have an advertisement in this number, and we with pleasure say that our many years acquaintance with this house, justifies us in commending it as one the oldest, most extensive and popular book stores and publishing house in this City or in the South.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Slingluff & Co., which enjoys a long established and extensive reputation as manufacturers of super-phosphates, and careful manipulators of dissolved bones, bone-ash, South Carolina phosphate, &c., and pure fertilizing materials, to be relied on as free from adulterations.

Jacob Klein's Diamond Refrigerator and Gas Stoves, as advertised by him, should not be overlooked by persons wanting such indispensable articles for the summer season.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.—The Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front with what we consider the greatest offer ever made on first-class Pianos and Organs. The celebrated instruments of his manufacture have attained a world-wide celebrity for purity of tone, excellency of workmanship and every quality that can make instruments desirable and durable. Any one contemplating the purchase of an Organ or Piano should send for his latest illustrated circular, which is complete in every detail. Read his advertisement.

Those who may be in want of lumber would do well to read the advertisement in this number, of Messrs. Scherer and Son.

DRUID HILL PARK SHEEP.—Those who desire to obtain choice specimens of as high-bred Southdown Sheep as are to be found in this country or in England, will do well to read the advertisement in this number of the FARMER, offering for sale Ram-Lambs of this flock, at a very low price.

MAMMOTH PIGS.—We clip from the "New Jersey Mirror," the following weights of hogs, which to say the least, are something extra in the line of heavy porkers: "There were five contesting hog breeders. First, 18 hogs, average 681 pounds, heaviest 888 pounds. Second, 30 hogs, average 691 pounds, heaviest, 820 pounds. Third, 18 hogs average 733 pounds, heaviest 859 pounds. Fourth 23 hogs, average 639 pounds. Fifth, 18 hogs, average 669 pounds, heaviest 873 pounds. The contest was for a gold medal, and the pigs were only about 22 months old.

[We are curious to know how much each pound of these contesting porkers cost. Will some one answer?—Eds. MD. FAR.]

BALTIMORE MARKETS -- MAY 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Apples, New York, per bbl.....	1 50	a 20
do. country do.		
Bark—The market steady and unchanged, No. 1 \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton.		
Beans—Medium to choice.....	1 65a	1 75
Beeswax—Prices steady at.....	0 24	
Broom Corn — Medium to choice.....	0 06a	0 08
Butter—For table use.....	0 33a	0 35
“ Cooking and bakery.....	0 10a	0 14
Cheese—N. Y. State.....	0 13a	0 15
“ Western.....		12a14
Cotton.—Demand is good.....	12½a	12½
Eggs—Different localities.....	14a	16
Fertilizers—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.		
Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a	65 00
Turner's Excelsior.....		\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00	
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00	
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00	
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00	
Holloway's Excelsior.....	46 00	
Holloway's Phosphate.....	40 00	
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00	
Plaster.....	per bbl.	1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00	
South Sea Guano.....	50 00	
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a	42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00	
“ Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00	
“ Bone Ash.....	40 00	
Feathers—Live Geese.....	0 a	45
Grain—Corn.....	0 55a	0 60
Oats.....	0 40a	0 45
Rye.....	0 90a	0 91
Wheat.....	1 45a	1 48
Potatoes—		
Early Rose, per bbl.....	2 50a	2 75
Peerless, per bbl.....	2 25a	2 75
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	2 25a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	2 50a	3 00
Live Stock—Beef Cattle.....	4½a	5
Hogs, fat.....	4½a	6
Sheep.....	5¼a	6¾
Seeds—		
Clover Alsike.....	¾ bush.	60c
do Lucerne best.....		50c
do Red, Choice.....		9c
do White.....		40c
Flaxseed.....	¾ bush.	a1.00
Grass Red Top.....	¾ bush.	1.23a1.50
do Orchard.....		2.25a
do Italian Rye.....		3.50
do Hungarian.....		
do German Millet, per bus.....		
do Ordinary.....		
do Timothy 45 lb.....		2.75
do Kentucky Blue.....		1.50a2.0
Tobacco—LEAF—		
Maryland—Frosted.....	\$1 50a	2 00
do. sound common.....	2 50a	3 00
do. good do.....	3 50a	5 00
do. middling.....	6 00a	7 00
do. good to fine red.....	8 00a	10 00
do. fancy.....	10 00a	15 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	8 50a	10 00
do. common to medium leaf.....	10 00a	13 00
do. fair to good.....	13 00a	16 00



TO SHEEP OWNERS!

The City of Baltimore offers for sale a limited number of Thoroughbred "Southdown Ram Lambs," from the celebrated Druid Hill Park stock. These Lambs are from Lord Walsingham Ewes, and are sired by Ram No. 28, bred by Henry Webb, of Streetly Hall, England, imported at large cost by the Park Commissioners. For the encouragement of sheep breeding, the price this season has been fixed by the City at \$20. A printed pedigree sent with each Lamb. Address Captain Cassell, Assistant Superintendent, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Md. myst

Pickwick Club.Pickwick Club.

Old Rye Whiskey.

DIPLOMA. RYE WHISLEY.

SATTLER & Co

Cor. Charles & Pratt Sts.

PROPRIETORS.

SATTLER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.

— ALSO —

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER.

MAY-19

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS

The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

"Excelsior" and "Ammoniated Phosphate"

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and it is the universal opinion of the Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior* manufactured by me, in Growing Tobacco, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for Manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States in QUALITY, MECHANICAL CONDITION and PRICE.

By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture*—as for the past twenty years,

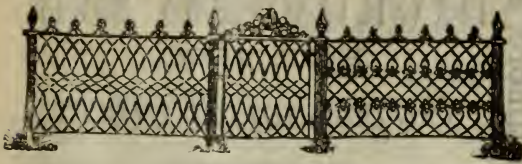
UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to my *original Formulas* established in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,

Originator and Manufacturer.

107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md



WIRE RAILING

AND

ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SEIVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND and COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Sep-1y.

ALSO, IRON BEDSTEAD, CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c., &c.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped, with SELF-ADJUST'NG BALL in the center, adapts itself to all



AN ENLARGED VIEW OF THE PAD.

positions of the body, while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.

Address, Eggleston Truss Co., Manfra.

Or C. H. EGGLESTON CO., Chicago, Ill.

July 1-y

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfits Free. Address P. O. VICKORY, May-1y Augusta, Maine.

High Class Poultry

Eggs from 10 carefully selected Brown Leghorns, 8 fine Dark Brahmas and choice Light Brahmas, from J. E. Loyd's 1st premium stock, finest in the State, and also a few settings from a hen of 1st premium stock White Leghorn, at \$1.50 per 13. Eggs from Imperial Pekin Ducks 1st premium birds, \$2 per 13 eggs; packed to hatch, and delivered at express free.

A. W. FRIZZLE,

232 Pennsylvania Ave., Balto., Md

P. S.—All bred in the county.

Mch-tf



sent by Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins, Splint, Curb, Calfous, &c., or any enlargement, and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price \$1.00. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof, and your nearest agent's address. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by Druggists, or

THOMPSON & MUTH,

16 German Street, Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

Inventions that have been Rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business Exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When Inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and **NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.**

We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c. f Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

THE LARGEST, OLDEST AND BEST.
FIFTY-TWO PAGES—MONTHLY.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

\$1.50 a year; Sample Copy, 10c.

Thomas G. Newman & Son,
972 and 974 West Madison St., CHICAGO.

FOUR POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

MERITS OF BARB FENCE.

It is the cheapest fence made; the most durable; is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow-drifts; takes fewer fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself—acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close to it; weeds are easily kept out of it; requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw at one load enough to fence a farm; and can fence a good sized farm in a day; it is the greatest practical invention of the age, and has come to be the farm and railroad fence of the country.

Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. No branch of farming is more profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out. It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not effected by heat or cold. The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One round measures 15 feet in length; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO., 141 & 143 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER

FOR 1880.

Surpassing all Others

AND PRONOUNCED

"THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands today at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

Width of Cover.	Style.	Power Required.	Weight.	Price
10 inch.	8 in. wheels.	a child.	30½ lbs.	\$14
12 "	" "	a lad.	31½ "	18
14 "	" "	a lady.	36 "	20
16 "	" "	one man size.	38 "	22
18 "	" "	" "	41 "	24

NEW MACHINES

FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 48 lbs.	\$23
17 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 51 lbs.	25

The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the *Pennsylvania Lawn Mower* and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the popular mower.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md

PLASTER.

ANALYSIS.

We use largely the HARD PLASTER. We have unusually powerful machinery, and can grind hard plaster as fine as ordinary mills can grind the soft plaster which is in common use.

The distinguished Professor How, of King's College, made an analysis of the Hard Plaster, and two different kinds of Nova Scotia Soft Plaster, with the following results, No. 1 being Hard, No. 2 Cheverie Soft, and No. 3 Windsor Soft.

	1	2	3
Water,	0.20	20.78	20.54
Carbonate of Lime,	1.43	0.72	1.87
Sulphate of Lime,	98.37	78.50	77.49
	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is shown by this that the Hard is about 20 per cent. richer in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime.

ENGLISH PORTLAND
ROSENDALE
ROUND TOP

CEMENT

Patent Selenitic Cement, with double the usual sand is much stronger than ordinary MORTAR. Plastering finished in much less time, at less cost. It is an excellent substitute for Portland Cement for Concrete, at considerably less price.

DAMP WALLS AND LEAKY CISTERNS CURED,

By use of English PETRIFYING PAINT.

WM. WIRT CLARKE,

AGENT AND IMPORTER,

June-1yr.

No. 61 South Gay Street, Baltimore

THE BALTIMORE COAL TAR & MANUFACTURING CO.

Distillers of COAL TAR and Manufacturers of

ROOFING MATERIALS.

WATER PROOF,

FIRE PROOF,

CHEAP,

DURABLE,



EASILY

APPLIED,

SATISFACTION

GUARANTEED

The Baltimore Excelsior Roofing costs but 2 cts. per foot.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."

Disinfectants, Carbolic Acid & Carbolate of Lime.

Conceded to be the standard articles for prevention or eradicating Cattle Diseases, Chicken Cholera, Hog Cholera, &c., &c.

All articles in our line at retail as well as wholesale by the manufacturers.

Baltimore Coal Tar and Manufacturing Company,

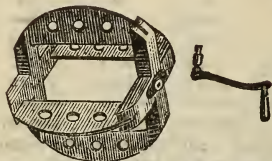
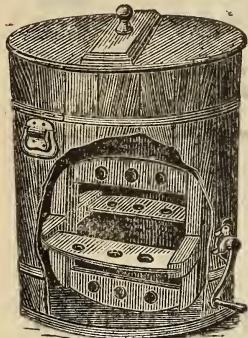
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Baltimore, Md.

C. HART SMITH, President.

June-1yr.

THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.



We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market. Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn, Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size.

E. Whitman, Sons & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.

1820. Cemetery Work a Specialty. 1878.

GADDES BROS

Steam Marble Works,

Cor. Sharp and German Streets,

—AND—

110 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for inclosing Cemetery Lots. my-ly.

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23 South, Cor. of Second Sts., Baltimore, Md.

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—O:—

Fee less than most responsible Attorneys.

We make no charge unless the case is officially allowed.

Preliminary examinations for novelty in inventions made without charge.

Correspondence solicited and references given when desired.

Send stamp for circular.

Jan-tf.

The Horse Tooth Corn, (white) for sale at \$1.50 per bushel by

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

141 W. Pratt Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Munson's Infallible Indelible Ink



Differs from all others; aboriginal jet black, absolutely unchangeable upon all fabrics, coarse or fine, resisting chemicals and severest tests of the laundry. No "preparation," or sunning, or ironing is required, but goods may be starched and ironed to get a smooth surface for fine writing. As superior to best inks hitherto known as electric light is to tallow candle. Ladies once trying use no other, and tell friends what a treasure it is. Does not dry up and spoil as some do. Cheapest as well as best, 25 cts. of any druggist, grocer, stationer, bookseller, and dealers generally. Samples mailed free on receipt of stamp for postage.

MUNSON & CO., 115 Nassau St., New York.

Garden and Field Seeds, pure and reliable for sale by

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141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK
NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

TO THE
NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH

To take effect

SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1878, at 4.20 A. M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

- 4.20 Washington and way stations.
5.20 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND,
LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE, South &
Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.
6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
6.45 Washington and way stations.
7.10 *St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,
COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-
TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley
Branch except Sunday).
8.00 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-
stown, Frederick and way, via Main
Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City
only)
9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)
10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.
P. M.
12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-
tions.
1.30 On Sunday only for Washington and
Richmond, via Quantico.
1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
3.05 Washington and way stations.
4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-
tico
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and
way.
5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way
5.20 †Frederick and way Stations.
6.15 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. EX.
6.25 †Martinsburg and way stations.
6.30 †Washington and way stations.
8.30 †St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-
nection for Pittsburg on Sunday.)
9.00 On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way
11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.
For Metropolitan Branch—†7.10 A. M., 1.30
(3.05 P. M. and †6.15 P. M. (†8.15 P. M. Rock-
ville only.)
All trains stop at Relay.
Leave Washington for Baltimore.
- 5.05, 6.50, †7.40, 8.30, 9.00 †10.00 A. M. †12.10;
†1.30 1.35, †4.30, †4.40, †5.30, †6.50, †8.10 †101
P. M.

†Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily
except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,

Feb-14 G^l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in Stamps or cur-
rency for a new HORSE BOOK.
It treats all diseases, has 35 fine engravings, showing
position assumed by sick horses, a table of doses,
a large collection of VALUABLE
RECEIPTS, and a large amount
of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall,
says "I have bought books that I paid \$5 and \$10, for
which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A
CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED. B. J. KENDALL, M. D.,
Essexburgh Falls Vermont. mar-ly

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER.

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most ex-
tensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of
LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best
substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the
earliest moment they can be procured in the differ-
ent seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and
water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and
dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior
management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop
only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their
meals. It is the popular resort of country gentle-
men from the counties, particularly from Southern
Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steam-
boats, and in the midst of the business portion of
the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continu-
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will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all
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Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock,
Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber
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60 Perfume Chromo. &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 42 Mixed Cards and Oct ry
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CHEAP!

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 White and Red Ash
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Especial attention given to this Coal
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FERTILIZING SALTS,
 With which any farmer can make
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CHEMICALS
 And other materials for making
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Muriate Potash, Kalnit,
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A full supply of PURE Materials always on
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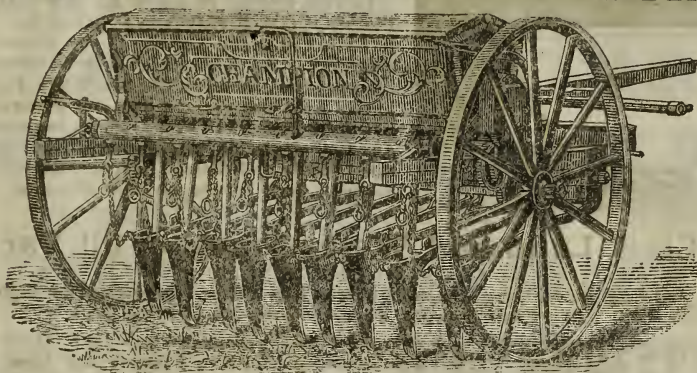
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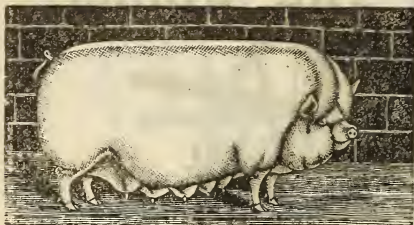
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It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing

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And all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout, and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.

Its elegant and convenient Office and Exchange Room, with Telegraph, &c., will at all times be at the disposal of the merchants and citizens of the city.

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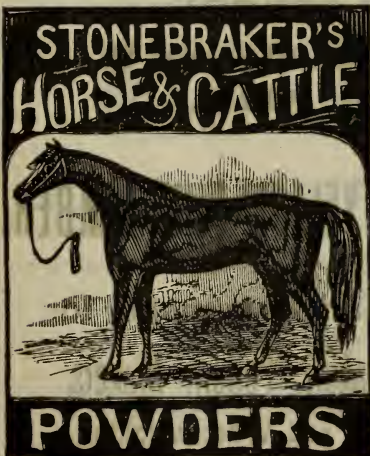
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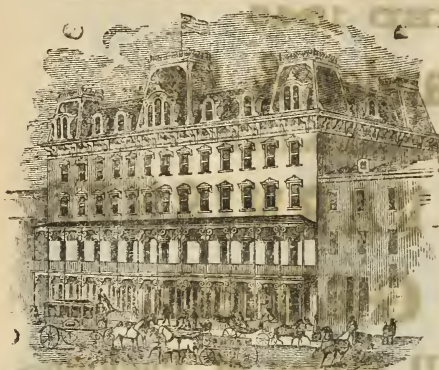
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Invaluable as a Preventive of Hog Cholera.

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Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

Cash Prices.

Price 1 to 3	Tons,	\$32.00	per	2,000	Lbs.
" 3 to 6	"	31.00	per	"	Lbs.
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Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

No Agents,

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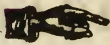
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This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

—AT THE—

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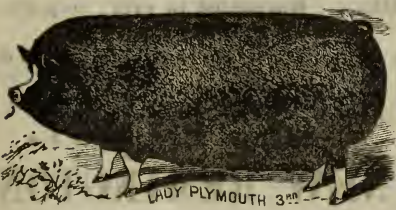
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CULTIVATORS,

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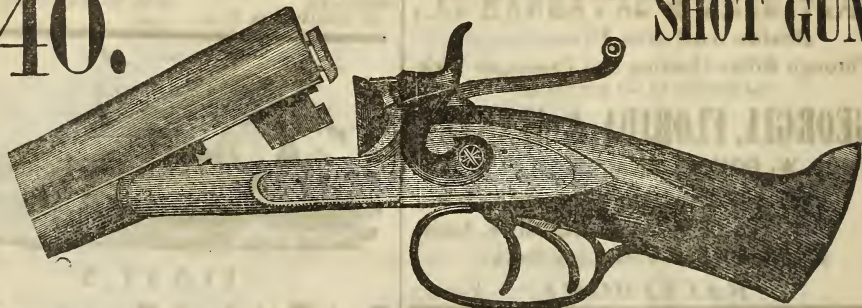
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Every Piano is a Work of Art.

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ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1876.

AND IN BALTIMORE IN 1879.



This machine placed in a house and connected with the inlet pipe from the street filters and purifies all the water entering the house without impeding its volume or force. Entirely unlike any other apparatus ever made and **THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM** of filtering water under pressure IN THE WORLD. Has had four years test under every variety of circumstances in New York City, and is now in successful operation in dozens of places in Baltimore, in public buildings, schools, laundries, factories, mills and private dwellings. The system is invaluable for filtering feed water for **STEAM BOILERS**, saving a large percentage of fuel by prevention of incrustation, giving dryer and **CLEANER** steam and more than doubling the life of the boilers.

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The cylinder of the filter is of cast iron, about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter, and weighs some 700 pounds. This cylinder is filled with charcoal of suitable size and quality, to thoroughly filter and purify the water passing through it. Both ends of the cylinder are fitted with iron gratings covered with copper wire gauge, which arrests the coarser impurities in the water. To this cylinder is connected a six-way valve, and to the valve is connected the inlet pipe from the street, the supply pipe to the house, *hot water* connection with the kitchen (or steam boiler for cleansing purposes), and the waste pipe to the sewer. This valve is operated by a single lever. To cleanse the filter when it shows signs of becoming clogged, it is only necessary to give this lever a quarter-turn, which shuts the street water off from the filter, and allows a *reverse current of hot water* from the boiler to pass through the filter, washing all the impurities into the sewer.

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SETTLE IN NEBRASKA!

All Eastern Farmers when coming West are
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Berlington & Mo. River R. R. Lands.

17,000 Have Already Purchased, and there
is yet For Sale by this Company Enough
Land to make

10,000 EIGHTY-ACRE FARMS!

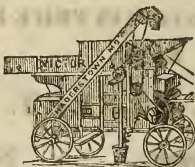
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Double Huller
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Is the only kind that has ever
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in one day from damp and
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These cuts represent our 20 Steel-Tooth Horse Rake,
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Hoes—3,277 in use and giving satisfaction. All manu-
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Free transportation from St. Louis to pur-
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Will cure or prevent Disease.
No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FE-
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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk
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Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY
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Sold everywhere.

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Bee Hives, with Surplus Honey Chambers. These
Hives are made of the best material, and in the
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12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear,	\$7.50
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
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An elegant set of roll of gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.	
Sleeve Shirts, 12 buttons each.	

85 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember, in ordering from us you save all outside profits.

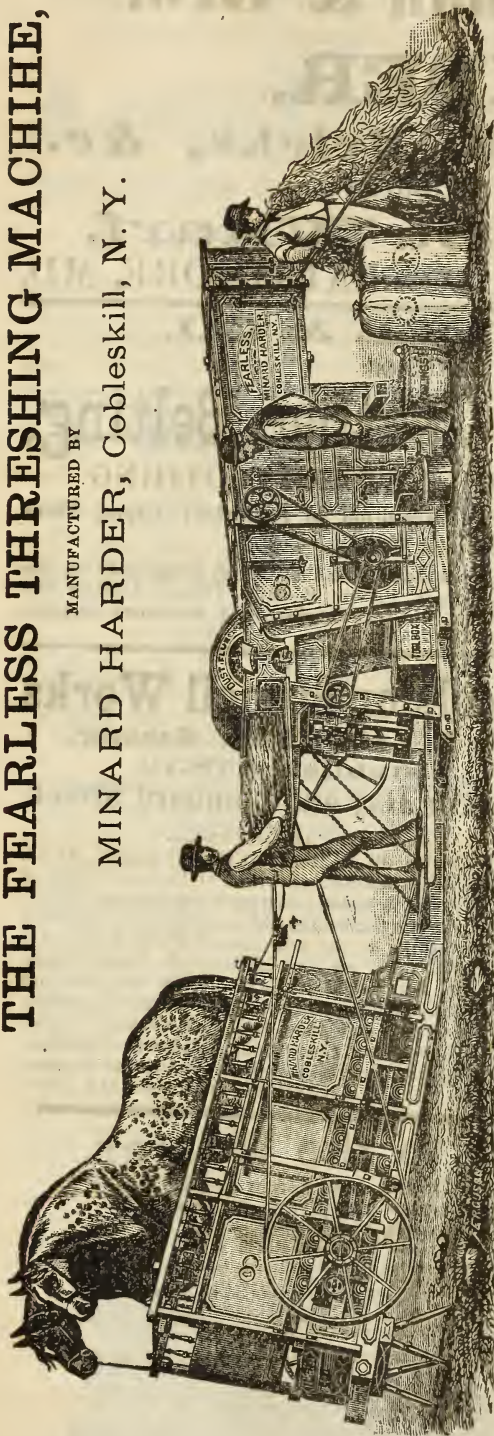
Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. **NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.**

Aug. 1y

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Aug-ly

BALTIMORE, MD.

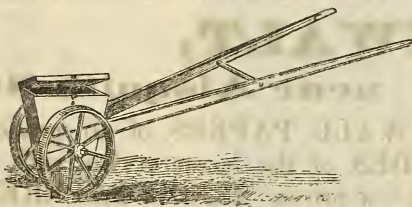
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 2,000,000 Sharpless Straw-
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 Great Prolific. 10 acres other
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 Berries grown at **Pomona**
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Hybrid, Blight-Proof,
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This machine will sow in drills all kinds of seeds, from beet down to the smallest seeds, without regard to weight, shape or size, with regularity, and without failure as long as there is seed in the hopper, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction; and will do the work with one man, that would take a half-dozen men in a given time. It can be sent anywhere, by R. R. or Express, on receipt of the price, which is only \$5, and warranted to work as represented.

It is upon the principle of the old English hand seed drills, with the revolving brush used for many years in England. Address,

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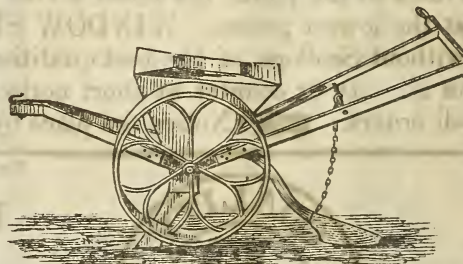
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mar-4

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Brush and plate attachment the same as used in the small Drill extra. This consists of a round brush and 6 tin plates. To change, remove the dropping cylinder and small straight brushes by taking off the left hand wheel, and draw out the axle and put the round brush in its place; take one of the plates with hole suited to the size of the seed desired to be sown, to pass through the hole freely, place it in the grooves of the bottom of the hopper in front. The quantity sown is regulated by the plates. The farm or garden can be supplied with a machine suitable for planting all kinds of small seeds in drills, as well as corn, peas or beans, in hills or drills. Price, combined, \$15.00.

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feb-3

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Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis by mail. Also Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for \$1.00, by mail.

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An immense Stock of all the New and Standard varieties, grown in pots, or in roots—*cheap*.

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New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarf, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

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of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

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of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

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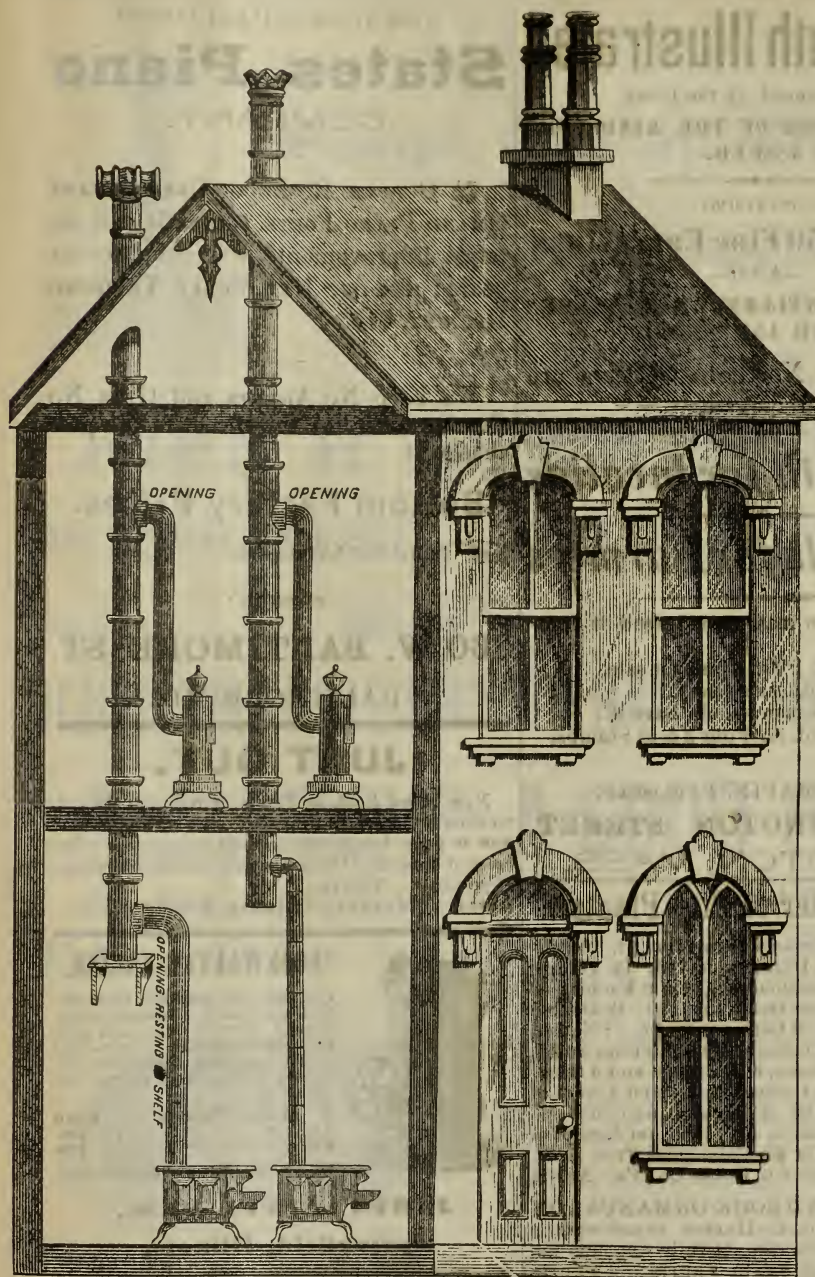
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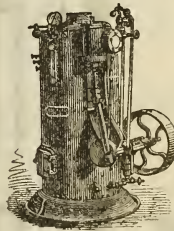
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LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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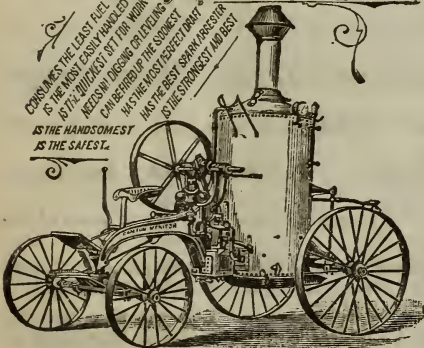
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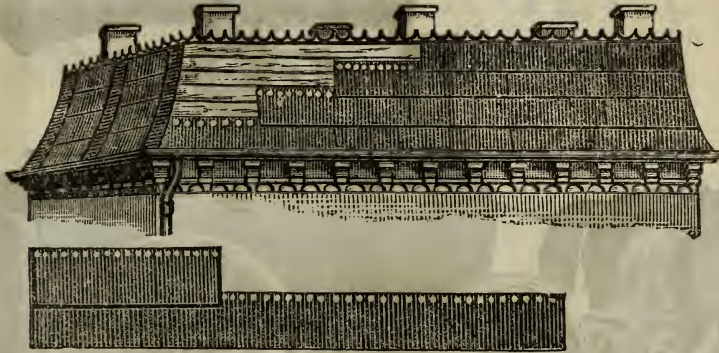
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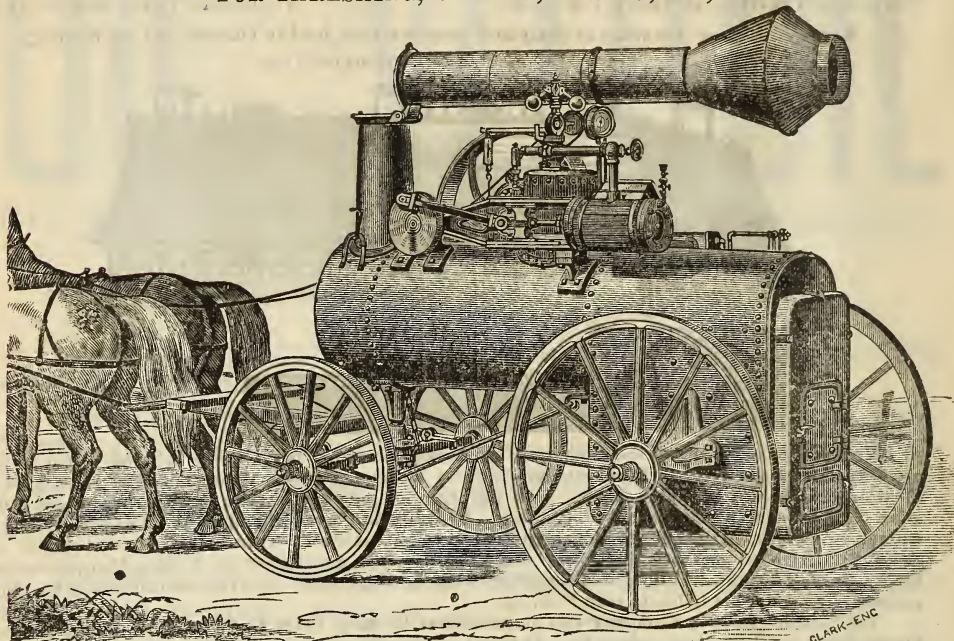
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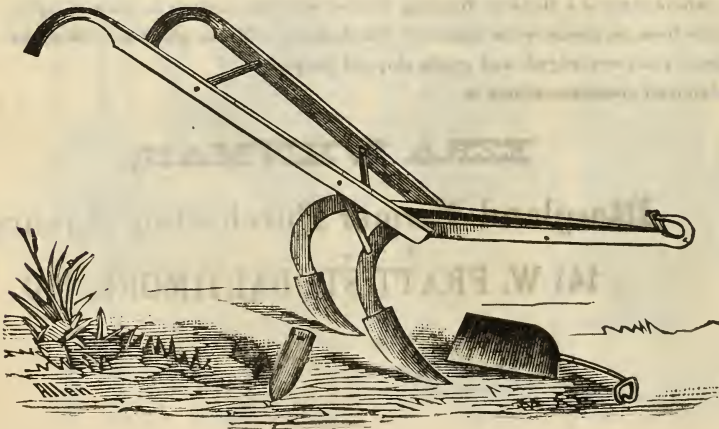
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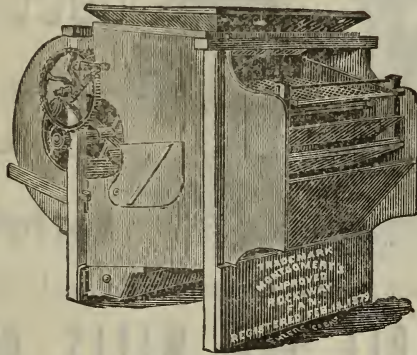
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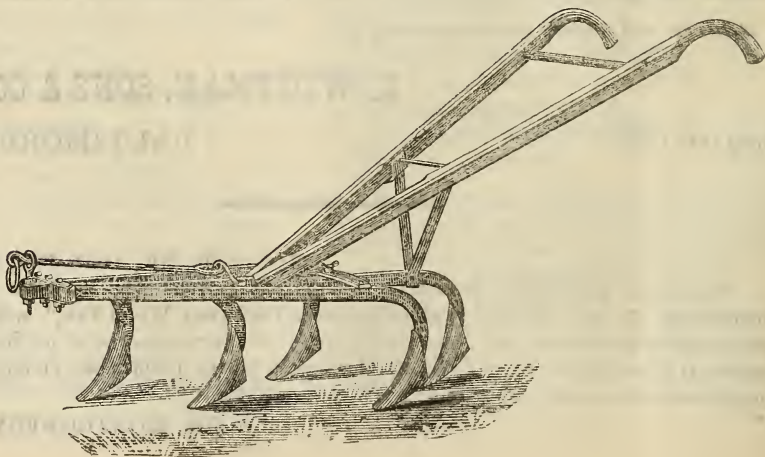
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
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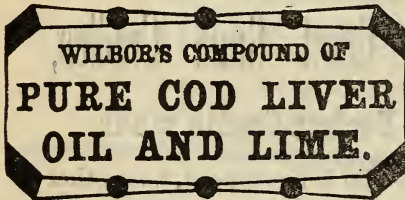
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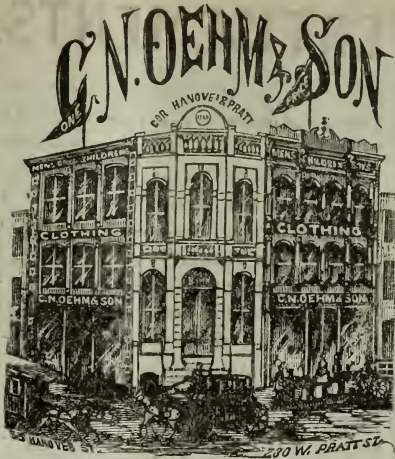
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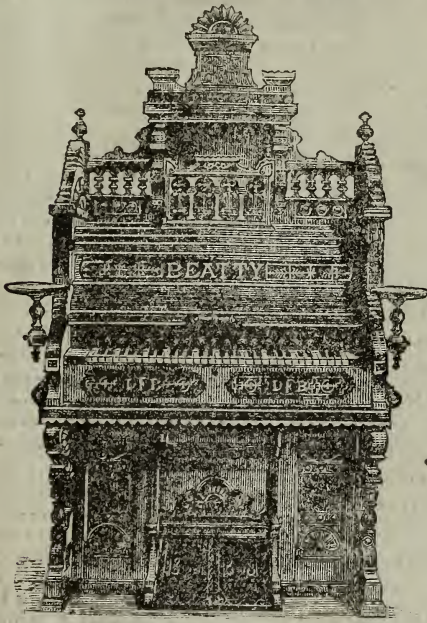
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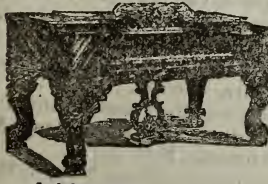
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

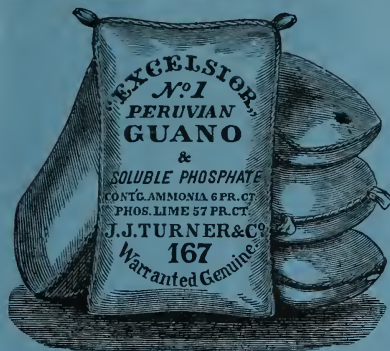
	Page		Page
American Drier Co	7	Lawrence & Co.....	29
Aultman, C. A. & Co.....	31	Lawford, T. W	46
Bagley, E A.....	25	Leffel, James & Co	43
Baker, R. J. & Co.....	44	London Purple	12
Baltimore Coal Tar and Manufacturing Co	5	Munson & Co.....	6
Baltimore and Ohio R R.....	7	Magne, H & Sons.....	13
Beatty, Daniel F	47	Maltby House.....	12
Bowie, W W W.....	7, 32	Mathews, Thos & Son.....	12
Buxton, John H.....	29	McCurdy, J C & Co.....	24
Brecht, Louis.....	23	Merryman, John	45
Bridger, E	44	Mills, E Jr.....	30
Burpee, W Atlee & Co.....	10	Mitkiewicz, Cooke & Co.....	8
Carrollton.....	10	Mott, A G.....	20
Chapin, Geo H.....	28	Murphy, John & Co.....	43
Colvin, Mrs. Richard	20	N Y Furnishing Co.....	21
Clark, W Wirt.....	5	Newman, T G & Son	3
Clinton Bros.....	7, 24	Oehm, Chas. N. & Son.....	47
Coffin, W. H.....	8	Pennock & Sons	32
Darlington, E. D	8	Pike, D A.....	30
Davidson, Wm & Co.....	inside cover	Parry, Wm.....	24
Druid Hill Park	1	Riggs, A.....	29
Dufur & Co.....	3	Rasin, R W L & Co.....	outside cover
Dederick, P K.....	28	Remington Agl Works.	16
Eggleston Truss Co	3	Russell, J B.....	25
Ellwanger & Barry	26	Sattler & Co	1
Ewalt, Henry.....	23	Saul, John.....	26
Farquhar, A B	36	Savannah Line.....	15
Ficklin, S W	30	Shaw & Co	38
Foutz, David E.....	20	Sherman & Co.....	1 24
Frizzell, A W	3	Slifer, Merryman & Co.....	17
Fulford, A M.....	15	Slingluff & Co.....	34
Garland & Smith.....	30	Sloan, Geo F & Bro.....	21
Gable & Beacham	12	Smalley A.....	26
Gaddess Bros.....	6	Snow, C. A. & Co.....	3
Gill, Drs S H & E A.....	26	Stieff, C M.....	13
Good Books.....	40	Stinson, & Co.....	24
Haines, R. H.....	28	States Piano Company.....	28
Harder, Minard.....	37	Stonebraker, H.....	40
Hagerstown Agricultural Mfg. Co	20	Scherer, John & Son	45
Harrison, Frank & Co.....	15, 39	Taylor, R Q. & Co.....	25
Halliday, Robt J	25	The Bay Line.....	15
Hallock, E D	24	The Eastern Manufacturing Co	46
Harrison, E M.....	20	The Farmer's Friend & Guide	46
Haskell, J H & Co.....	21	The Granite Roofing Co.....	35
Hallett, H & Co.....	8	Torsch, Chas H & Co.....	27
Hirshberg, Hollander & Co.....	11	The Brown Chemical Co.....	23
Holloway, J Q A	2, 31	The Howe Machine Co.....	39
Horner, Joshua.....	8	True & Co.....	8
Index.....	48	Turner, J J & Co.....	22, inside cover
Jacobs, J. M	46	Vermont Farm Machine Co.....	24
Jennings, R S.....	19	Wagner, J & B L.....	7
Johnson, E W & Co.....	6	Waltz, Jacob.....	30
Kendall, B J.....	3, 7, 30	Western Maryland Railroad	15
Klein, Jacob	13, 45	Whitman, E—Purchasing Agency.....	37
Lanpbear, W K.....	21	Whitman, E B.....	9, 14
		Whitman, E, Sons & Co, 6, 33, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46	
		Wilbor, A. B.....	46
		Willey, D C.....	30
		Winger, E B	30
		Watson, B M.....	26
		York River Line	15

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